CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS WARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,973—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th Feb.
¶ PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
P.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
¶ SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
P.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
¶ ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
P.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
P.L. B. OME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
¶ ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
P.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
¶ SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
P.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked P L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
¶ These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
¶ ¶ This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo.

8th February	8th March	19th April
22nd "	22nd "	3rd May
	5th April	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,070	750	1st Apl. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 990	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE (extra)	G Covacich	2,863		15th Feb. 1893.
ORION	G. Wallisching	2,833	500	22nd "
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 5, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

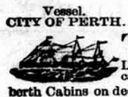
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR MURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board the Steamer.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	Swan	3190	About 18th Feb.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd. Feb. 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly Printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 11th February, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.
FOR KARACHI DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 12th February, at 11 a.m., or thereafter on arrival of the English Mail.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. CULNA, 1,984 tons, on the 9th February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th February, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London.. by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	11th Feb.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	15th "
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	27th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 23, 1893.

YELLOW LEATHER POLISH.

A Chemical Cream for producing a permanent and brilliant Polish on all kinds of leather goods.
It is invaluable for brown leather boots and shoes, saddles, harness, military accoutrements, &c., &c.
This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.
Per Dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, Annas 8.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
RESERVE FUND	£223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)
Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER & CO.'S
GLENLIVET
IS ONE OF THE
FINEST BRANDS OF WHISKEY
THAT SCOTLAND PRODUCES. IT HAS BEEN A
FAVOURITE WITH THE INDIAN PUBLIC
FOR UPWARDS OF
TWENTY YEARS
AND STILL
STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.
GUARANTEED TO BE AN OLD WHISKEY.
PRICE Rs. 25 per Dozen CASH ; Rs. 28 CREDIT.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MEAKIN & CO.'S
ALE
AND
STOUT.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
CASH RATES.
Ale in Pints, per doz. Rs. 2-0. Quarts, Rs. 4-0 per doz.
Stout, in Pints per doz. Rs. 2-0.
Ale supplied also in Casks of 36 and 54 gallons.

KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.
TESTIMONIAL—
SMEDLEYS,"
MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE,
August 14th, 1891.
MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD.,
Bombay.
DEAR SIRS,—Will you be good enough to send by Parcel Post to the above address 6 Pots of your EXTRACT OF CHICKEN? I require it for use on my voyage back to Bombay.
I think you should advertise this Extract more widely. IT IS A MOST INVALUABLE ARTICLE FOR INVALIDS and TRAVELLERS, and being so solid, is convenient to carry about.
I left Bombay in very bad health, and could not take Ship's food, consequently I had to live almost entirely on your CHICKEN EXTRACT, which I brought with me. Many of my Fellow-Passengers found it most acceptable WHEN SUFFERING FROM SEA SICKNESS. A small lozenge of the EXTRACT allowed to dissolve in the mouth is not only agreeable but very SATISFYING and NOURISHING, as it can be taken this way. It is invaluable to TRAVELLERS, EITHER ADULTS OR CHILDREN.
An American Doctor here, to whom I have shown the Extract, says there is NOTHING EQUAL TO IT IN AMERICA, and there is certainly NOTHING SO GOOD OBTAINABLE IN ENGLAND.
I have kept it, after opening, for ten or twelve days without it going bad.
Yours truly,
(Signed) A. F. S.
The above Testimonial speaks for itself. We are constantly being assured by those who use it of its wonderful sustaining powers.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

COTTON DRESS FABRICS
FOR THE SEASON.
A Large Selection just to hand.
WHITE and CREAM COTTON BROCADES and MUSLINETTE.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
NEW ZEPHYRS.
All the Latest Novelties.
NEW PRINTS.
At wonderfully low prices.
FRENCH PRINTED SATEENS.
Choice Patterns and Fashionable Colors.
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.
FLORAL and STRIPED CREPONS.
NEW COTTON CORDUROYS.
NEW PONJEES.
Self-colors and printed designs.
LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

BATH REQUISITES.
GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.
NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.
Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8
MADE TO ORDER.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED : CHEST—LENGTH.
CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.
Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P. Rs. 21 doz.
EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.
BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.
DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.
Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.
EXTRA LARGE, Rs. 10-8.
ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.
TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.
Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.
PRICE LISTS AND TERMS OF HIRE PURCHASE ON APPLICATION TO THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARTISTS' COLOURS, AND MATERIALS.
Oil Tubes, from As. 4; Water Colour Tubes, Cakes or Pans, from As. 5; Sables, Mediums, &c., at low prices. Prices on Application.
MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.
Used as a most powerful alterative, giving tone and strength to the system and relieving all Blood humours and Skin maladies.
Price Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.
CHEMISTS. F. S. MADON & CO., DRUGGISTS.
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

THE
MASONIC BALL.
EVERY ITEM
FOR
EVENING DRESS,
AT
THORPE & CO.'S.
WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, Re. 1-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 2-12 Per Pair.
WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
From Rs 1-8 Per Dozen.
WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
From Rs. 2-8 Per Dozen.
DRESS SOCKS,
From Rs. 3-8 Per Pair.
SILK POCKET HANDKFS.
From Rs. 2 Each.
MASONIC APRONS, COLLARS, CUFFS, JEWELS, &c.,
FOR ALL DEGREES, KEPT IN STOCK.
THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,
AND PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR SETS AND MANY NOVELTIES.
DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AFTERNOON FETE

AT

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL,

AT 5 P.M.

On FRIDAY, 10th Feb., 1893,

IN AID OF THE

BAI AWABAI BHOWNUGGREE HOME FOR NURSES.

MUSICAL RIDE AND TENT-PEGGING

By the Governor's Body Guard.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS

H. E. the GOVERNOR'S BAND will be IN ATTENDANCE.

ADMISSION: Rs. 5.

Tickets to be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

AT 4-30 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1893, Messrs. PINTO and Co. are instructed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the Bungalow with outhouses standing on land, admeasuring 14,000 square yards or thereabouts, the property of Mr. J. H. SIMMONS, situate in the Taluka and limits, Igatpuri Talooka, Nasik District, bounded as follows:—On the East by the Road leading to the Constitution Hill, on the West by the house and vacant ground of Bonnubee Muralkhan, on the North by the Road leading to W. Osborne's Bungalow, and on the South by a Municipal Nullah.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, lease or otherwise, are required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. The Bungalow is situated in the centre of the town and has a commanding site within a easy distance to the Railway Station and Workshops.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

PINTO AND Co.,
Auctioneers, Agra Road, Igatpuri.

Igatpuri, 6th February, 1893.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Indian Manufactures for the SUPPLY of the following STORES more or less as may required, for the year 1893-94:—

Drill, khaki 27 in
Cloth, khaki (for coats for British troops) 54 in
Cloth, Khaki (for paijamas) 54 in
Flannel, grey 54 in
Webbing, drab 2 in

2.—Tenders must be submitted in duplicate on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Covers should be sealed and marked "Tender for—" and should be addressed to the Superintendent by name. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3.—Each Tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent, for Rupees 750 as earnest-money. Cash or notes cannot be accepted in lieu.

4.—The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted, and any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5.—Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan paper, Savings Bank deposits or approved Bank deposit receipts, for the due fulfilment of his contract within one month from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract. It is only under very special circumstances and by previous arrangement that a bond may be accepted, and then only from a well-established outside Firm or Guarantee Company for double the amount of security. The bond of the contracting company will not be accepted.

6.—Any further information required and samples may be obtained, and sealed patterns inpected, at the Clothing Agency.

7.—Tenders will be opened by the Undersigned at Noon on MONDAY, the 27th February 1893, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Alipore, the 1st February, 1893.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.
ORIGINAL MATRIMONIAL SIDE.

CASE No. 4 OF 1892.

Captain CHARLES FRANCIS HARTSHAW BEARDMORE, Pay Master, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, now stationed at Quetta Cantonment.....Petitioner.

vs.

ANNIE PALMER BEARDMORE, wife of Petitioner.....Respondent.

Colonel WILLIAM CHARLES HOOD, Retired List, Her Majesty's Army, and late Commanding the 2nd Queen's .....Co-Respondent

CLAIM FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

To—MRS. ANNIE PALMER BEARDMORE, Respondent.

WHEREAS CHARLES FRANCIS HARTSHORN BEARDMORE, the Petitioner above named, has instituted a Suit in this Court against you for DISSOLUTION of the MARRIAGE subsisting between yourself and himself, under the Indian Divorce Act IV of 1869; and whereas the said Suit has been admitted to a hearing by this Court. Notice is hereby given to you that the 23rd day of May, 1893, has been fixed for hearing; you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, either personally or by a duly authorized Pleader of this Court, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 18th Day of January 1893 at Lahore.

The Seal of the Chief Court at Punjab.

By Order,
F. L. BAILEY,
Deputy Registrar.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.
ORIGINAL MATRIMONIAL SIDE.

CASE No. 4 OF 1892.

Captain CHARLES FRANCIS HARTSHAW BEARDMORE, Pay Master, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, now stationed at Quetta Cantonment.....Petitioner.

vs.

ANNIE PALMER BEARDMORE, wife of Petitioner.....Respondent.

Colonel WILLIAM CHARLES HOOD, Retired List, Her Majesty's Army, and late Commanding the 2nd Queen's .....Co-Respondent

CLAIM FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

To—Colonel WILLIAM CHARLES HOOD, Retired List, Her Majesty's Army, lately Commanding the 2nd Queen's .....Co-Respondent

WHEREAS CHARLES FRANCIS HARTSHORN BEARDMORE, the Petitioner abovenamed, has filed a Suit in this Court for DISSOLUTION of the MARRIAGE subsisting between himself and the Respondent above named, under the Indian Divorce Act IV. of 1869, and whereas you have been joined in the said suit as Co-respondent; and whereas the said Suit has been admitted to a hearing by this Court. Notice is hereby given to you that the 23rd day of May, 1893, has been fixed for hearing. You are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned either personally or by a duly authorized Pleader of this Court the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 18th day of January, 1893, at Lahore.

The Seal of the Chief Court at Punjab.

By Order,
F. L. BAILEY,
Deputy Registrar.

NOTICE No. 25.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, of the undermentioned articles, for one year, from 1st April 1893, to 31st March 1894, will be RECEIVED by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General (hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer), at 1 p.m. (Local time), on the 20th February, 1893, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, which as well as any information required regarding the Contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officer at Bombay. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted, they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Socks, Worsted, &c.," as the case may be.

5. The Tender should be for all the articles required, and comprise the total requirement of the article or articles tendered for, and the term of Contract must be as noted above and the rate an average for the whole period. The Commissary General shall have the power to accept a Tender in whole or in part, or to reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing; but in the event of the Tender being accepted in part only, and the Tenderer failing to take up the Contract, the whole earnest-money deposited for the article or articles in question will be confiscated.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with separate Earnest Money in Government Promissory Notes, or by Bank of Bengal, or Treasury Receipt* for the amounts noted in the Tender forms. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

8. Samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office at Bombay.

* The Receipt may be for Currency Notes or Cash.

Description of Articles.	Tender and Schedules.
General Contracts.	
Country Manufactured Socks, Worsted, for Hospital and Troops going Home	98 & 100
Soft Soap for Harness and Saddlery	98 & 100
General Contract for three years, commencing from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1896.	
Belts, Leather Shoes, Country, Pairs	98 & 100

G. R. C. WESTROPP, Captain,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office: Bombay, 1st February, 1893.

BLUE SERGES.

FOR BLUE SERGES,

BOTH FINE AND COARSE,

APPLY TO THE

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ALMORA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACCULAY, before removal from the Dock Premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 7, 1893. Agents.

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GODOWN STOCK
OF THE
ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, Ld.,
KALLIAN STREET, PRINCE'S DOCK.
FOR SALE,
BY PRIVATE TREATY,

Champagne	Sherry
Claret, Bordeaux	Irish Whisky in wood and bottle
,, Australian	Gin
Burgundy in wood and bottle	Geneva
Carlowitz	Liqueurs
Hock	Also
Marsala	German Asparagus.
Port.	

ALL AT 20 PER CENT. OFF SELLING RATES.

Cash against delivery.

It will repay any large buyers to visit Godown.

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AT the FORTHCOMING RACES the following RATES will be CHARGED for TICKETS of ADMISSION to the Grand Stand and Enclosures, viz:—

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Carriage Enclosures.....Rs. 5 per day.

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Grand Stand, Ring, and Paddock...Rs. 30 for the season, to admit self and one Lady.
Day Ticket.....Rs. 7 per day, to admit one person only.
Carriage Enclosures.....Rs. 7 per day.

Subscribers will receive, on application, their Tickets from MESSRS. LUDHA BHRAM & Co. Ballasis Road, Byculla. No Subscribers' Tickets will be issued after the 25th February, excepting Additional Tickets.

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

TOM. LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.

RACE DAYS:—

SATURDAY, 25th February, 1893. | THURSDAY, 2nd March.
TUESDAY, 28th do. | SATURDAY, 4th March.

NOTE—Subscription Books are in circulation, but should Gentlemen not have the opportunity to see them and wish to subscribe we will please send their names and intimate the amount they wish to subscribe to the SECRETARY, Sleater Road, Tardeo.

FOR SALE.

OWNER RETURNING TO ENGLAND.

	Rs.
D. B. B. L. 500 Express Rifle, by J. Lang, in Leather Shikar Case	320
S. B. B. L. 500 Express Rifle, by Henry, in Leather Case, with Fittings	160
D. B. B. L. 360 Express Rifle, by A. and N. Co-operative Stores, in Case with Fittings	160
D. B. B. L. Hammerless 12 bore Gun, by Greener, in Leather Case, with Fittings	350
Colts Magazine 220 Rifle, Fires 11 shots	40

The above have been used this winter in India by Colonel Alan Gardner, and are SOLD at about HALF COST PRICE. Apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT THE ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Notices to the following effect will be moved:—(1) By Brigade Surg. Lt.-Col. Banks that the Commissioner be asked to report, if it is possible, to adopt temporary measures to abate the nuisance from want of drains in Colaba. "2. To ask the Health Officer to express his opinion on the applicability of the Shone system of drainage to Colaba." And (2) by A. G. Vieyra, Esq., on the subject of amending the Municipal Act III of 1888, so as to empower the Municipality to enforce the stamping of measures and weights as well as their inspection.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 7th February 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

MADAME WALDT,

SURGEON DENTIST,

LADY DENTIST

GUARANTEES for all her manipulations; to treat and permanently fill DECAYED TEETH; to extract painlessly and to fit the finest Artificial TEETH.

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Near the English Hotel.

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In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

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Sole Agents for India.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld, Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner. Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—33, Meadows Street, Fort.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at Rs. 2-8, 2-6, 2-4 and 2-0 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected Java and Dindigul Tobacco, and we are confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Java Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

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RECEIVED FANCY CIGAR STANDS, with Musical Boxes, Rs. 15, Rs. 22 and Rs. 30, plays two Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable Information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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DRINK BOVRIL:—A most perfect form of concentrated nourishment at present known 50 times better than Extract of Meat or similar other Beef Tea. Only Re. 1 per Bot. Bovril Wine Re. 1-8 per Bot. BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

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IS really a "DYING MAN'S GOLD DROPS" for the Radical Cure of Spleen Enlargement, Liver, Jaundice, Ague, Malarious Fever, and any other obstinate fever of any standing.

It has been found of Wonderful Efficacy in every case.

Price Re. 1-8 Per Phial.

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A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

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SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

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WANTED.

WANTED,

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He must be a man of active and business habits, able to ride, thoroughly acquainted with accounts and the usual routine of an office, and the principles of Sanitation.

Pay Rs. 300 per mensem, with an allowance of Rs. 25, per mensem, as carriage allowance.

Pay, subject to approved service, to rise by yearly increments of Rs. 20, to a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

Intending applicants should forward with their testimonials in original (which will be returned) a certificate of birth, duly authenticated by a Magistrate.

The successful candidate will be required to give security to the extent of Rs. 2,000, which security will have to be of the class mentioned in Section 39, New Cantonment Code, published in General Orders of the Government of India, No. 634, dated 1st July, 1892.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th February, 1893.

The selected candidate will be required to take up his duties on the 1st April, 1893.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Poona, 26th December, 1892.

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THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below that sum during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on term which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID McLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

THOMAS JACKSON }
EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOLLO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie quare, South, alcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,035xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,040
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	19⅞
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	In liqn.
Silver Share					
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	7.50	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	94
Bapty Brothers	5,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	2,000	75	1,300
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,000	1,200	2½	4,075xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	400	Rs. 25	385
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70		70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Security & Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	105
Kemp & Co.	14,000	200	175	div 23½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Mercks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	90
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		50
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	79
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	447½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100		20
Scundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	90
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	877½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	70
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½
PRESS COMPANIES.			Yearly.		Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Surrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	855x
Apollo	750	000'2	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	1550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton Record's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200		150
Bijapur	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	20	290 w.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		130	135
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	300	500	all	100	630
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475x 127½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	43½
Khangsum	240	450	450	32½	13
Madhupura Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	52
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	100
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	442½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	260
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	595
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs. 25 dvd	121½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	39½
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	48½
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	400	25	50½
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,375x 500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	[375	200	all	75	237
Volkart		1,000	100	Rs. 100	900
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	475
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	60
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		325nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,080
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	870
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	600 w.d.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	515
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	450
Dorai Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	435
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	750
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	585
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	685
Hinguanghat Mill	700	800	800	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 3	25 965 w.d.
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000		1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	590 w.d.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jawraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	875
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	670
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7.50
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	535
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	173xd.
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	35	715
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahaboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,490
Masagon	5,000	0	250	6	137½
Merarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,825 xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	4,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	840
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mill	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	450
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Co. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Union Mills, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000		740
	9000	1,000	1,000		61

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-1
China Leaf	"	25-12 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8 "
Do. do. new	"	25-3 "
Australia do.	"	25-12
Bombay do.	"	25-12
English Sovereigns	"	16-3
Do. Dragons	"	16-7
Bar Silver 11 Betterness	"	109-4
Do. 17/8 do.	"	108-11
Carolus Dollars	"	220 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223
Five-Francs	"	215

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Opening of the Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society by the Hon. H. M. Birdwood and Prize-Giving by Lady Harris, Secretariat, 5 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Half-Yearly Meeting, 6 p.m.
Seamen's Institute, Entertainment by Grecian Minstrels, 9 p.m.
Volunteer Artillery Camp, Mahaluxmi.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th:—Almora (s), from London; Amana (s), Cardiff; and Esther (s), Laft. Yesterday:—Akbar (s), from Mauritius; Pachumba (s), Karachi; Nuddea (s), Calcutta; Drachenfels (s), Hamburg; and Umballa (s), Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Aston Hall (s), from Liverpool; Nevasa (s), Galle; and Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Almora and Akbar entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Umballa entered and the s. s. Rydall Hall and Aston Hall left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 9th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Carthage, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Thursday, the 9th instant.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are requested to attend at the High Court, on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock a.m.

BOMBAY UNION.—Under the auspices of the "Bombay Union" an evening entertainment was given at Mr. M'Keny's, Girgaum, on Saturday last, to Messrs. N. G. Velluker, M.A., K. K. Suntoke, B.A., and D. A. Idgunjee, B.A., on their passing the recent LL. B. Examination.

MUSIC AT THE SECRETARIAT.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Secretariat, at 5-30, this evening:—

March	Boccaccio	Suppe.
Overture	King's Lieutenant	E Titl.
Valse	Violettes	Waldteufel.
Home, Sweet Home Transcription by		Nehl.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette
Galop	Planters	Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HERR WALTHER'S CONCERT.—A concert is under preparation, and will be given next week by Herr Carl Walther, assisted by Herr R. Wenning, pianiste, and several of the leading amateurs of Bombay. Herr Walther will play on this occasion Sonata in G Minor by Tartini, Nocturne No. 2 by Chopin, Romance Andalouse by Sarasate, Romance et Polonaise by Wieniewki, and Andante and Finale of Mendelssohn's Concerto. The date of the concert will probably be Friday, the 17th instant.

A PATENT TYPE AND CYPHER-WRITER.—The Bombay Type-Writing Company has now on view a new scientific type-writer. It is especially patented for banking and financial centres, and for all secret correspondence. It ensures absolute secrecy and accurate translation, and has been found invaluable for diplomatic, military, and police purposes, and wherever cypher code is used. Persons interested in secret correspondence could not have a better method than that furnished by this machine, which will also serve for ordinary correspondence. It is a compact and portable typewriter, and may be learnt in five minutes.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue, touching the death of Jijee, a woman, aged thirty years. The deceased had rented a room at Nagpada, where she lived. A few days ago the landlord turned her out of the room as she could not pay the rent. On Monday afternoon she went to a friend and asked her to let her lie down in her room, stating that she felt pain in her stomach. A few minutes afterwards she died suddenly. Dr. Sydney Smith who held a *post-mortem* examination of the body, was of opinion that the deceased died of opium-poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary established in Punchvati, Nasik, 4,589 patients were treated in the month of January last. Amongst them 3,012 were Hindoos, 1,371 Mahomedans, 19 Parsees, and 187 Christians. Of the Hindoos who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary 341 were from Punchvati, 1,991 from Nasik, and 680 from adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans 14 were from Punchvati, 1,227 from Nasik, and 130 from adjacent villages. The Parsees were 19 from Nasik only, and of the Christians 42 were from Nasik and 145 from surrounding villages. 24 minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were also performed at the dispensary during the month.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Adum Mahomed, a mendicant, about thirty years of age. The deceased had no fixed residence, but generally slept in the verandah of a masjid at Nagdevie. A few days ago, he fell down on the road, and received a wound on the left shin. On Monday last tetanus set in and he grew worse, and was removed to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. Dr. Easdon, house-surgeon to the hospital, was of opinion that the cause of death was tetanus, following a wound of the right leg caused by an accidental fall in the street. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

A DISHONEST FRIEND.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Soonder Bhicoo was charged with stealing sundry gold ornaments, Rs. 20 in cash, and a quantity of gold, collectively valued at Rs. 202, belonging to Sittaram Govind. The complainant, who resides at Old Nagpada, was frequently visited by the accused. On the night of the 16th ultimo, during the absence of the complainant, the accused was seen entering and leaving the house of the former. When the complainant returned, he saw the door of his room forced open, and on inquiry learned that the accused had been there. Information was given to the police, who, tracing the whereabouts of the accused, arrested him in a village, called Dolaboo, near Ratnagiri. He was brought to Bombay and placed before the Magistrate, who convicted and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for twelve months.

AFFIRMATION PREFERRED TO OATH.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Clarkson charged Rama Gunoo with the theft of a silk *sarree*, valued at Rs. 25, the property of Surgeon-Captain Jamshedji Cursetji Kanga, of the Indian Medical Service. The accused was a labourer engaged to white-wash the house now occupied by the complainant. On the 30th ultimo, he was seen peeping into the room of the complainant through a window; and afterwards, a Parsee lady, living on the ground-floor of the house, saw him make away with the *sarree*. Information was given to the police by the complainant, who, when placed in the witness-box, declined to swear on the Zend Avasta, the sacred book of the Parsees, saying that without any oath being administered to him, he would, on affirmation, say the whole truth and nothing but the truth. The Magistrate allowed him to be affirmed as Hindu or Mahomedan witnesses are usually affirmed without being given their sacred religious books. Evidence being recorded, his Worship convicted the accused under Section 380 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

AN UNDESIRABLE NEIGHBOUR.—Before Mr. P. A. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Abdool Hossein Tyebji, a Borah tinsmith, was brought up on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt, on the 30th ult., to Rowji Daji, residing in Limba's Oart, at New Hanuman Lane. The accused and the complainant were next-door neighbours. The complainants used to keep a mortar and a piston near the door of his room, to which the accused objected. There was a dispute going on between the parties, and on the 30th ult. the complainant found the mortar and piston missing. The brother of the complainant inquired of the accused if he knew anything about the missing mortar. The accused replied that he had thrown it away into a gutter. A quarrel ensued, and they came to blows. The complainant interfered to release his brother from the hands of the accused, who was getting the better of it. The accused, thereupon, leaving the brother alone, struck the complainant on the arm, wrist, and back with a hot iron, which he pulled out from the furnace near by. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, observed that it was not a deliberate act of causing hurt, and the accused had not a preconceived intention of injuring the complainant in the way he did. It was in the heat of the moment and in sudden excitement that he struck the complainant. However, his lordship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer one month's imprisonment. It was further ordered that Rs. 20 be paid to the complainant as compensation out of the amount of the fine, if recovered.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN JUDGE AND JURY.

IMPERATRIX VS. KRISHNAJI RAGHUNATH.

THE accused was convicted by a jury of forging a valuable security, dishonestly using as genuine a forged document, and having in his possession a forged valuable security, intending that it should be dishonestly used as genuine. Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who disagreed with the verdict of the jury, made a reference in the case to the High Court. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Manekshah, appeared for the accused; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Ghanesham Nilkunt, appeared for the complainant; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge, in his reference to the High Court, said the case for the prosecution was that the father of the complainant, who was a shopkeeper, residing at Nandgad, had died, leaving several creditors. The accused, who was a sowcar, was said to have told the complainant after his father's death that he held a mortgage on his house signed by his father. The complainant endeavoured to gain time in which to pay off the debt, as the accused threatened him with legal proceedings. Complainant subsequently paid the debt, Rs. 200, in the presence of witnesses. He afterwards discovered that it was a false claim the complainant had made. The accused, in his defence, stated that a false charge had been brought against him out of spite, and that he knew nothing about the document. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the complainant and his witnesses were not to be believed, that their evidence seemed to throw extreme doubt upon their evidence, and that the case appeared to be a got-up one. The jury found the accused guilty, but the Sessions Judge declined to act upon the verdict, remarking that the offence of forgery had been reduced to a fine art in the district.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving his decision on the reference said:—We were pressed at the commencement of the arguments to lay down the principle on which we intended to dispose of the reference. We think that the principle indicated by the Chief Judge in Queen Empress vs. Dada Ana (I.L.R. 15 Bombay at p. 486) is applicable to references from verdicts of conviction as well as of acquittal. It has been the uniform practice of this Court not to interfere with the verdict of a jury except when it is shown to be clearly and manifestly wrong; and in coming to the conclusion whenever the verdict is or is not clearly and manifestly wrong the whole case is opened up, the functions both of judge and jury being cast upon this Court. Now in this case if the complainant Gopal, and his witnesses Nos. 6,7,8 and 9 are to be believed, then no doubt the accused, Krishnaji fraudulently used the forged document B, knowing it to be forged. In favour of this view there is the "prima facie" improbability of a long document like B being elaborately fabricated in the feigned hand of the servant of the accused with false attestations and a false evidence of receipt thereon. On the other hand there is the fact that this village of Nandgad is the scene of a violent party faction, accusations of forgery being mutually made. It is not therefore, impossible that Krishnaji accused, who is one of the leaders of one of these parties, would commit a daring forgery. But in judging of the probability of such a theory one pertinent question arises, would he have committed such a clumsy forgery, one that could be easily detected by a reference to the Registration Office, simply to gain Rs. 200, and then instead of keeping the document when cancelled and endorsed have handed it over into the hands of the supposed debtor, knowing that the chances of the fabrication being soon detected were enormous, and thus the fraud would cost him far more than he had gained? This is so improbable that at the outset one is forced to regard the complainant's story with great caution. His conduct also is suspicious. It is unlikely that he being dunned for an imaginary debt due by his deceased father would take no steps to verify the claim, of which he had never heard before and the bond of which he had never seen, and yet persuade the witnesses Nos. 6 and 7 to accompany him to the creditor's and settle the amount to be paid. Then there is the fact that these men never told the Mamlutdar in the preliminary enquiry the story which they told the Magistrate and the Sessions Court. No. 7 was never even called before the Mamlutdar. It is extremely improbable that the complainant would have kept back such an important part of his case if it was genuine. Then with regard to the attesting witnesses Nos. 8 and 9 to the receipt endorsed on the bond, the attestation itself of such an endorsement is not usual. Cancellation of the bond and endorsement of receipt are generally held sufficient. Then the witness No. 8 admitted that he had brought a charge which was found to be false against Yeshwant, the servant of the accused and the supposed writer of the bond B, while No. 9 is the son of the man who since March last with others was being prosecuted by accused for the theft of his hirda nuts. That theft case was still going on when Gopal says his suspicions were roused by the bond being fabricated, and he wrote to the Registrar to make inquiries. He pretends that he knew nothing about the theft case, though he admitted that the Chief Constable examined him in connection with it. It is admitted that the forger of the bond B must have had access to the bond A, the bond of Yeshwant Masurbai. This man was a witness against accused in the theft case. The evidence is all one way that he belonged to that party. It was through his mediation that complainant settled a debt due to Waman. It is not shown how accused could have seen the bond A. This fact alone throws great suspicion on complainant's case. Then there is the fact that he, saying he is such a poor man, and begging for a remission of the whole interest on the imaginary debt was able to find the Rs. 200 to pay off the principal. He says, he raised the money by pledging ornaments but no evidence was produced of this fact. Then his having kept back cashing the bond 15 or 20 days after he had paid the money does not seem credible. He says his suspicions were roused from what he heard about accused. But he lives in Nandgad and must have known for years past of the faction in the village. He admits that he showed the bond to Raga, the head of the faction opposed to accused. When he heard from the Registrar that the bond must be forged he waited for nearly a month before he took action. All these circumstances when taken together point irresistibly to the conclusion that it would be unsafe to accept the evidence of Gopal and his witnesses Nos. 6,7,8, and 9. The verdict of the jury was therefore clearly wrong, and we cannot accept it. We direct that the accused Krishnaji Raghunath be acquitted and discharged.

I agree with the Sessions Judge in thinking that the evidence in this case is so untrustworthy that it ought not to form the basis of a conviction. The only evidence to prove that the accused presented the forged bond to Gopal and obtained money on it is that of Gopal himself, witnesses Nos. 6 and 7 who are said to have accompanied the complainant to the accused's house when he went to pay the money, and Nos. 8 and 9 who are alleged to have attested the receipt. The principal objection to witnesses Nos. 6 and 7 is that they did not tell the Mamlutdar the story which they have told the Sessions Court. Their explanations are unsatisfactory and I doubt the credibility of their evidence. If they really had gone with the complainant to settle the terms of payment, they could hardly have failed to have been examined on the subject before the Mamlutdar as their evidence is very essential towards proving the truth of the complainant's story, but No. 6 though a witness before the Mamlutdar gave evidence on a wholly different point, and No. 7 was not examined at all. As regards witnesses Nos. 8 and 9 who are said to have attested the receipt it is to be observed that No. 8 had on a previous occasion prosecuted for robbery. Yeshwant, servant of the accused who was also one of the accused before the Magistrate as the writer of the forged bond, which he now says has been held false by the Police, and No. 9 was the son of a man who was being prosecuted by the accused for theft of hirda nuts at the time when Gopal was writing to the Registrar and preparing for the present prosecution. No doubt it is stated that No. 9 was on bad terms with his father, but it seems doubtful whether this supposed enmity would extend to attesting a receipt at the request of his father's prosecutor. Under the circumstances I look upon Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 as witnesses to whose evidence the gravest suspicion attaches. I think that the attestation of the receipt was unusual when the bond was said to have been returned cancelled in the usual way by tearing the head. The attestation of the receipt was wholly superfluous and if it was to be attested it seems most improbable that the accused should have selected as his witnesses the prosecutor of his servant and the son of the man he was prosecuting while, if as the Sessions Judge believes, the complainant were getting up a false case, these were just the men likely to be ready to come to his assistance. Setting aside then, the evidence of Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9, on which I can place no reliance nothing remains but the statement of Gopal and the resemblance of the handwriting of the bond to Yeshwant's and of the receipt to the accused's. This resemblance may very likely be real but unfortunately long forged documents in which handwriting is successfully imitated seem not impossible. Gopal's own story is improbable. It is unlikely that he would so readily pay the bond without attempting to verify it as he could easily have done by application at the Sub-Registrar's Office and the fact that the forged endorsement of the Sub-Registrar was evidently taken from Masurbai's bond direct, suspicion against him rather than against the accused for it seems more probable that he had access to this document than that the accused had. The latter might possibly have got a sight of Masurbai's bond at the Sub-Registrar's Office, but the forgery can hardly have been effected there and there is no indication that he obtained a copy of it from the office. No doubt an elaborately false prosecution such as it is necessary to presume to justify the acquittal of the accused is "prima facie" improbable, but having regard to the state of factions in Nandgad, it is by no means impossible, while the suspicious evidence on which the prosecution depends strongly favours the belief that the case is the result of a conspiracy. Such being the case I think that a grave doubt manifestly exists as to the guilt of the accused, and that the verdict is erroneous in as much as it does not give him the benefit of this doubt. I would therefore direct that Krishnaji Raghunath be acquitted and discharged.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

NAVALCHAND GOOLAJEE VS. E. S. BROOKE.

THIS was a suit in respect of a bond for Rs. 2,000 passed by the defendant to the plaintiff on the 11th December, 1891, together with interest at 3 per cent. The Hon. Mr. Lang appeared for the plaintiff; and there was no appearance for the defendant. The claim being proved, his lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,000, with interest and costs.

SOONDERDAS DHARAMSEY VS. BAI JAMNABAI.

The plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 3,473 10, being the amount due in respect of certain shipping contracts entered into by defendant's late husband, Trikum Natha. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the plaintiff; and there was no appearance for the defendant. Mr. Jardine said that, since the filing of the suit, Rs. 1,500 had been paid by defendant on account of the original debt of Rs. 4,840. The Court gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

MOSHAIEE BIN KHALIFFA VS. MARZAIO BIN MAHSIN.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, on behalf of the defendant, moved for a transfer of the case to the long-causes list on the ground that his client had a defence to the suit, as it was alleged that the plaintiff had lent him Rs. 1,416 for the purchase of horses. Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the plaintiff, objected to an adjournment, saying his client was ready to prove the claim. His lordship, after some discussion, adjourned the matter for a month to enable the defendant to prepare his defence.

VALLIBHOY NAZARALI VS. JAN MAHOMED KHALAKDINA.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, said his client, the plaintiff, claimed to recover Rs. 3,583, the balance of an account due by the defendant, for whom there was no appearance. The claim being proved, his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff, with interest and costs.

SITANATH GOPINATH VS. PARASHRAM VITTOBA.

The plaintiff appeared in person to claim Rs. 3.334 from defendant as the balance due on a mortgage bond. There was no appearance for the latter, and the claim being proved, a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff, with interest and costs.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

THE following Legislative Department Notifications were published in the *Gazette of India*.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 2 of the Statute 55 and 56 Vict., Cap. 14 (The Indian Councils Act, 1892), the following Rules have been made by the Governor General of India in Council authorizing at any meeting of the Governor General's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement of the Governor General in Council and the asking of questions; the Rules have received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and are now published for general information:—

I.—Preliminary.

1. In these Rules—

"Council" means the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:

"President" means the Governor General or (during the time of his visit to any part of India unaccompanied by his Council the President nominated by the Governor General in Council under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, section six; or, in the absence of both the Governor General and the President so nominated, the senior Ordinary Member of Council present; "Members" means a Member of the Council, whether ordinary, extraordinary or additional.

II.—Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement of the Governor General in Council.

2. The Financial Statement shall be explained in Council every year, and a printed copy given to each Member.

3. After the explanation has been made each Member shall be at liberty to offer any observations he may wish to make on the Statement.

4. The Financial Member shall have the right of reply, and the discussion shall be closed by the President making such observations, if any, as he may consider necessary.

III.—Rules for asking Questions.

5. Any question may be asked by any Member, subject to the following conditions and restrictions.

6. A Member who wishes to ask a question shall give at least six clear days' no ice in writing to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, submitting in full the question which he wishes to ask.

7. Questions must be so framed as to be merely requests for information, and must not be in an argumentative or hypothetical form or defamatory of any person or section of the community.

8. The President may disallow any question without giving any reason therefor other than that in his opinion it cannot be answered consistently with the public interests; and in such case the question shall not be be entered in the proceedings of the Council.

9. The President may, if he thinks fit, allow a question to be asked with shorter notice than six days; and may in any case require longer notice if he thinks fit, or extend, if necessary, the time for answering a question.

10. When the President has permitted a question to be asked, it shall be entered in the notice paper for the day, and questions shall be put, in the order in which they stand in the notice paper, before any other business is entered upon at the meeting.

11. A question shall be read by the Member by whom it was framed, or in his absence, if he so desires, by some other Member in his behalf, and the answer shall be given by the Member in charge of the department concerned or by some other Member whom the President may designate for the purpose.

12. The President may also rule, at his discretion, that an answer to a question on the notice paper, even though the question be not put, shall be given on the ground of public interest.

13. No discussion shall be permitted in respect of an answer given to a question asked under these rules.

14. The question asked and the answer given to it shall be entered in the Proceedings of the Council.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Wed. 8.—Bombay Fine Arts Society's Exhibition opens Vol. Art. Camp.
Half-yearly Meeting, Bombay Gymkhana.
Seamen's Institute: Entertainment by Grecian Minstrels.
Thurs. 9.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Byculla Club Ball.
Adjourned Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation.
Fri. 10.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Bombay Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Fete at Government House, Parel.
Sat. 11.—Vol. Art. Camp closes.
R. A. Regimental Sports at Colaba.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Justices' Election of a Municipal Councillor.
Thurs. 14.—Pinafore in aid of Cathedral Girls' school.
Wed. 15.—Money Lending and Land Investment Company.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company's Meeting.
Thurs. 16.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 18.—B. A. Wheel Cup Competition.
Tues. 21.—Bombay University Convocation.
Wed. 22.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Thurs. 23.—Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert.
Fri. 24.—Royal Yacht Club, Half-yearly Meeting.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Byculla Club, Half-yearly Meeting.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Annual Meeting, Western India Turf Club.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Bombay Club, Half-yearly Meeting.
Tues. 28.—Bombay Races.
B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Annual Prize-giving of the Scottish High Schools, in the Town Hall, at 4-30 p.m.

MARCH, 1893.

Wed. 1.—Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Rougeton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 467 of 1889.

Mirza Hoosein Khan, Mirza Hassan Khan, and Bibi Nayaz Khatoon, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Oomercarry, outside the Fort ... ...Plaintiffs.
vs.
Goverdhundas Purmanundas, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalkadevi Road, and Anantrao Venayeck, also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at New Wady, Executors of the last will, and testament of the late Parman, alias Jeevanlas, and Bibi Begum Jehan, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at house No. 102, Oomercarry, Jail Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.

The following immoveable property will be put up for sale without reserve by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, attorneys for the 1st and 2nd defendants, and the Commissioners appointed for the purpose in pursuance of the direction contained in the final decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 21st day of July 1892.

Lot No. 1.

A piece of Fazendari land, situate without the Fort in Oomercarry at the Corner of Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 283 square yards or thereabouts which area includes half of the adjoining Jail Road North Cross Lane together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and in occupation of a tenant of Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 2.

A piece of Fazendari land on the side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 717 square yards, which area includes half of the adjoining piece of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, which piece of land adjoins Lot No. 1., together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 3.

A piece of Fazendari land on the west side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 665 square yards or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining moiety of Jail Road, North Cross Lane, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and which piece of land adjoins Lot No. 2, and is in the occupation of Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 4.

A piece of Fazendari land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 178 square yards or thereabouts, together with a stable thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 5.

A piece of Fazendari vacant land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 66 square yards, and adjoining Lot No. 4, and is in the occupation of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 6.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 213 square yards, which area includes half of the adjoining said Jail Road Cross Lane, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 7.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 842 square yards, or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and joins Lot No. 6, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

Lot No. 8.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road North Cross Lane, containing 716 square yards, or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and adjoins Lot No. 7, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of the abovenamed defendant, Bibi Begum Jehan.

Lot No. 9.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 597 square yards or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and this lot joins Lot No. 8, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esquire.

The above description is not guaranteed to be correct or complete, but full particulars and plans of the properties can be obtained on application to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, the Commissioners appointed as aforesaid or to Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq., Attorney for the plaintiffs or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr Fuzulbhai Peroo Virjee, Furniture Merchant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at Gowalia Tank Road, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., the whole of his very valuable stock-in-trade, consisting of entire suites of superior made drawing, dining, bedroom, and office furniture of the latest design and excellent workmanship, of the finest drawing room chiffoniers and cabinets, handsome almyras, handsome marble figures representing Seasons and Venus, strong office shigram, grey carriage horses and harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE MATHERPACCADY ROAD AT MAZAGON.

On SATURDAY, the 11th day of February, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will (unless previously disposed of by private sale) sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Govind Ramjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of March, 1891, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of leasehold land with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Matherpaccady Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 213 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Fajndar or Superior Lessor under No 100, and bounded on the west by the said Matherpaccady Road, on the east and north by the property of Gokuldas Madhowjee and on the south by the property of Govind Ramjee, which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 110 and all other (if any) the hereditaments demised by an indenture of under-lease dated the 27th day of October, 1890, and expressed to be made between Baboorao Bhaskar Keira and Krishnabai, his wife, and Bajee Bhasker Kira and Chandrabai, his wife, of the one part and the said Govind Ramjee of the other part, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Brown and Moir, Solicitors, for the mortgagees or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chikulwady near the Grant Road Station by order of Govindjee Liladhur, the administrator of the estate of the late Sha Liladhur Javerchund, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Collett and Company, Limited, the mortgagor, the machinery of Collett's Flour Mill, consisting of—

1 wheat drawing machine, 1 flour and separating reel, 1 middling purifier, 2 patent roller mills No. 21, 2 smooth roller mills No. 17, 2 centrifugal sifting machines, 1 wheat washing and damping machine, conveyers, and 6 elevators, all from Ganz and Co., and a portable engine with boiler by Roobey and Co.

The machinery will be on view four days before the sale.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Balkrishna and Pherozsha, attorneys for Govindjee Liladhur, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 8, 1893.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY MARBLE CHINA GUILT ENAMENL CLOCKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms in Apollo Street, a consignment of fancy clocks, consisting of marble clocks with bronze statuette, plain and enamel dial, splendid lever, 15-day wind, of assorted sizes and patterns.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE AND BLUE ENAMELLED IRONWARE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, a consignment of 6 cases white and blue enamelled ironware, consisting of vegetable and curry dishes, cups and saucers, salt cellars, butterpots, mugs, jugs, soup plates, flat plates, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, February 8, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, CASES OF CHINA TEA, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Lee Chick Chee, Chinaman, carrying on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th February 1893, at 1-30 p.m., at No. 295 Mandvie, (opposite the Dubbra Gully, near Duriastan Lane) consisting of a number of tea chests of sorts, tea powder, assorted tea in tins and boxes, &c.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, HANDSOME CHINAWARE, LACKERED WARE, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Lee Chick Chee, Chinaman, carrying on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 10th inst., at 1-30 p.m., at No. 295 Mandvie, (opposite the Dubbra Gully, near Duriastan Lane) consisting of handsome Japanese Cabinets, lackered ware and China ware, in variety, bundles of China cups and plates.

SALE OF Stock-in-Trade, China Silk, Piece-Goods, Punjam Silk, Scale and Weights, Office Furniture, &c., &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Lee Chick Chee, Chinaman, carrying on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February 1893, at 1-30 p.m., at No. 295, Mandvie, (opposite the Dubbra Gully, near Duriastan Lane) consisting of a number of pieces of China silk, piece-goods in variety, ghat-pote, patch, gauze, crape, sarries, handkerchiefs, &c., embroidered and flowered silk, velvet, punjam silk, office table, chairs, benches, cupboards, lamps, beam scale, weights, clocks, punkhas, pigeon-holes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 8, 1893.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,

VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS,

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness o the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

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Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Oval, opposite the Sailors' Home on account of the concerned,

1 single pole hill tent 12 by 12,
1 do, do, do, 10 by 10,
1 Cabul sleeping paul and 1 rowtee and necessary tent,

The tents will be on view three days before the sale,

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods,

Also the property of a gentleman consisting of valuable books, glass and crockery ware, photographic kits, tables, chairs, cupboards, bedsteads, &c., &c.,

AT 1-30 P.M,

1 handsome strong built glass fronted miniature brougham,
1 powerful bay waler mare, aged, goes in single and double harness,
1 second-hand strong built palanquin office shigram,
1 strong victoria with removable coach box,
1 handsome strong fast trotting grey arab horse, 14.1½, goes in harness and saddles,
1 bay pony "Diamond" with saddle and bridle, recommended,

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany grand square Piano, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of H. GRITZ, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glass ware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianofortes, by Schiedmayer, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong-built victoria, with a bay Waler mare, believed to be sound, and harness, 1 handsome strong high wheeled dog-cart by Dykes and Co., with a chesnut Waler, mare, 1 child's Bay Pony, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. GREENWAY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 8, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 7.

CONSOLS advanced ⅛ per cent in London yesterday, say to 98⅜; but French Rentes on Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 97⅜. Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·12. The price of Bar Silver in London was up 1-16d. at 38 5-16d. per oz.; and Rupee 4 per cent. Securities advanced 9-16, to 64 15-16; while in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 83½ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London, however, being ¼ cent higher, at 4·87½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 378,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·70 to 83·80 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London in India remained at 1s. 2½d.

The Wheat Market was firmer at an advance of ½d. per cental, both in No. 1. Soft White and White Delhi in Liverpool, at 6s. 4½d. and 6s. 2½d. per cental, respectively, Ex-Quay. The Linseed market was firmer; but no fresh quotations are given for Bombay Seed either on the spot or to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats and Arrivals flat; the total Sales having been only 6,000 bales, without any East Indians. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 5⅛d.; but Arrivals were 1-16d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 31-32d., for February-March deliveries, and 5 1-16d. for June-July. East Indians and Egyptians were unchanged in value. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market remained firm.

In New York, 9⅜ cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands; but Futures for May were 12 points higher, at 9·47 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 16,000 bales; and this season's figures now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1893	1892	1891
Monday's Receipts	16,000	28,000	29,000
Two days' do.	28,000	56,000	51,000
Since 1st Sept. '92	4,050,000	5,607,000	5,447,000

In our local Cotton Market, nothing whatever has been done to-day by exporters; and the Mills have taken only 350 bales, made up of 150 ready new Akola, at Rs. 250; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 227½; and 100 old Wadwan, at Rs. 214 per candy. The feeling, however, has been steady, and prices are all unchanged.

WHEAT has again been a quiet market, with only a small business passing; but prices are still all unchanged.

SEEDS have also been in but limited inquiry for export; but rates for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced one anna per cwt., the market being steady at the rise. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-0-0 to Rs. 8-2-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Gusarat	7-6-0	"
" Cawnpore	7-0-0 to 7-2-0	"
" Red	6-9-0 to 6-11-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,311	bales.
Wheat	25,686	cwts.
Linseed	4,937	"
Rapeseed	4,407	"
Gingelly	14,394	"
Poppyseed	814	"
Groundnuts	19,430	"
Castorseed	2,292	"
Rice	22,124	"

FREIGHTS are steady except for immediate shipment; but there is very little demand for tonnage. A February-March loading steamer is reported to have been fixed at 14s. 6d. per ton, for two picked ports.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 2 23-32d. Tele. graphic, and 1s. 2¾d. Demand, for Bank remittance at which there was no enquiry, and, later on, 1-32d. higher was given, for ready and forward delivery, and a moderate amount was placed thereat. For three months' sight Credits, the rate has been 1s. 2 29-32d. for ready and forward, at which we have heard of a little being done, but the amounts have been very small, there being but few Merchants' Bills offering for any position; and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 25/32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 ¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 13/16d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 2 29/32d.	"
Francs do.	...1·56¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong and advancing, and a rise of 5-16 to ⅜ per cent. has been established in the price of Fours, the closing quotation this evening being 105⅜ both for Money and Account; with 101½ now named for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been neglected, but quotations generally are unaltered, the only changes which we have to note this evening being an advance of Rs. 10 in Southern Mahratta Mill Shares; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Empress, and of Rs. 25 in James Greaves, at our reduced quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	97¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 15-16
Bar Silver	38 5-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, FEB. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Orion, from Shanghai, left here this morning for Bombay.

ADEN, FEB. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 7.

The Orient Line steamer Ornba from Australia arrived.

Orient Line steamer Orizaba from Suez arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
ORIENTAL.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Turkish route right.
Mails for Persian Gulf close at Kurrachee, at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 9th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th Feb., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	2	52 p.m.	..	17
Teheran	7	3	p.m.	...	4
Suez					

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 7th Feb., 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	35	..	5
" Kurrachee	..	26	...	1
" Madras	..	19	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

10 p.m.	72·3

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 7.

6 a.m.	69·7
10 a.m.	70·6
2 p.m.	73·7
4 p.m.	73·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DONALDSON—January 31, at Sewan, Sarun, the wife of A Donaldson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BUSH—BEVERLEY—at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, assisted by the Revd C J Palmer, Chaplain of the Cathedral, John Ernest Bush, Captain, Durham Light Infantry, to Mabel Katherine, third daughter of Mr Justice Beverley.

YOUNG—FITZGATE—January 28, at Christ Church, Muzaffarpore, by the Revd H Moore, assisted by the Revd J Richardson, George Brook Young, of Khan Mirzapore, Tirhoot, to Anna Georgina Filgate, of La Becassiere, Jersey, France.

DEATH.

WINTLE—January 24, at Arrah, Shahabad, Behar, Bengal, India, Francis, the dearly loved fourth son of Henry Edmund and Eleanor Sophia Wintle, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, aged five days and five hours.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1893.

IN these days of continual travel India has been described from many points of view. There are books of travel to tell us how the country impresses not only English M.P.s of various shades of political opinion, but German philosophers, French Republicans, and Princes, and the young lady from America, who can now travel alone round the world with as little fear of robbery and insult as the unprotected female travelling through Ireland in the golden days of Brian Boru. It is, however, strange to say, something new to have India described from the point of view of an Australian statesman. One would naturally have thought that the Australian political thinker, when he took a more extended view of the world than that required by domestic politics, could find no more interesting subject for reflection than that huge portion of the British Empire, called the British Empire in India, which lies within a fortnight's voyage from Australian harbours, and about half-way between Australia and England. Yet Mr. Deakin, the author of Irrigated India, is the first Australian politician who has thought it worth while to visit this country, and enquire what lessons Australia might learn from it, and how the close neighbourhood of this great and populous Empire is likely to affect the prospects of his own country in the future, and what possibilities there are of carrying on a profitable trade with India in the present. It is the consideration of the last of these questions that explains, though it does not justify, Australian indifference to India. The trade between the two countries, in spite of their proximity, is small, and shows little promise of substantial increase. For the most part the teeming millions of India do not want what Australia has to supply. Australian beef and mutton are an abomination to them, and they would not take Australian butter, as, owing to caste prejudices, they prefer to consume home made ghee. Australia exports to India little else except horses, and receives in return rice, tea, coffee, jute, castor oil for machinery, and a very limited quantity of wheat. Mr. Deakin carefully considers the question whether India cannot be expected to provide a market for other Australian industries besides the breeding of horses. He comes to the conclusion that the Australian trade may be increased, but only to a very limited extent. The Australian exporter must look not to the millions of natives but to the thousands of European settlers in India. The British Army and European merchants and officials require many necessaries and luxuries that Australia might well provide. A large amount of bacon, ham, and preserved meat is required for the army and the white population generally, and of this trade Australia from the advantage of her geographical position might secure the monopoly. She might also supply tinned butter and concentrated milk. The Presidency Capitals and other large cities on the coast ought, especially in the hot season, to afford a good market for the vegetables and fruits of Australia. To the already existing horse trade a great war on the Northern Frontier would, of course, give an immense stimulus, and it is gratifying to hear on the authority of Mr. Deakin that in such a crisis the thoughts of Australians are certain to be absorbed in the conflict and its issue rather than in the commercial opportunities that may offer.

Mr. Deakin is a keen observer, and has a lively descriptive pen. His chapter on the native population gives a faithful description of the natives of India as they appear from an outside point of view. Perhaps, as the natural result of the shortness of his visit, he is too much inclined to generalise and overlook the immense differences that exist between man and man, and between city and city throughout the length and breadth of the peninsula. However his generalisations are at any rate true of large portions of India, and will give Australia a fair idea of the surroundings among which their countrymen live in India. Coming from a prosperous country, the average man of which is well supplied with the wherewith to buy food and clothing, he is much struck with the poverty and nudity that prevail in Indian agricultural districts, where the working attire of males in warm weather represents the irreducible minimum of decency, or where, as he more epigrammatically expresses it, both sexes wear but little here below, nor wear that little long. In addition to the scantiness of clothes he is struck by the general absence of that often ornamental and always useful appendage which distinguishes the Caucasian all over the world, and expresses a doubt whether there is a handkerchief to be found in the hands of an unofficial native between Peshawar and Cape Comorin. This shocks him, but he has plenty of admiration for the gorgeous array of the well-to-do natives in the towns, the Parsee ladies of Bombay with their glowing robes of bright hues, their male relatives in such remarkable combinations as salmon-coloured vests and blue silk breeches, officials on State occasions in velvets and plushes with gold and silver embroideries wandering over their attire from their slippers to their turbans, and the Hindu women walking about the streets with resplendent zones, nose-rings as big as small watches, variegated bangles of silver, gold, and coral on their arms, and about their feet six or eight anklets producing the musical tinkling which roused the wrath of the Prophet Isaiah against the daughters of Jerusalem. Among the great Presidency cities of India it is gratifying to our pride that Mr. Deakin gives the palm to Bombay. He has plenty of admiration for the Fort with its fine thoroughfares and shops, and for the public buildings, especially the railway station "as beautiful without as many a cathedral of the old world, while the ticket hall within, with its splendid pillars, its lofty arches and variety of marbles and porphyries, makes up a whole which probably, as citizens proudly say, has no equal the world over." Still more provocative of his feelings of wonder and admiration was our populous native town, and its streets lined with houses six stories high and overhung by projecting balconies of wood-work, elaborately carved and painted cream, green, white, or chocolate, which made the whole look like a gayer Cairo. "Though Calcutta rivals it in size and population," our visitor remarks, "it is distinctly inferior in cleanliness, architecture, or dignity." He shows similar powers of discrimination in his descriptions of the native cities in the interior of India. In his account of Jaipur he hits off well one striking feature of Indian civic life, the mixture of men and animals on familiar terms. "Buffaloes and white draught oxen with long horns fill the streets, monkeys leap along the parapets, cheetahs sit chained watching with unwinking eyes, and ever ready for sport, and long lines of camels wind out of the gates." But far more impressive in his eyes than the populous modern city of Jaipur with "its pink walls picked out with white sugary-looking ornamentation," and its "too patent attempt to impose a veneer of civilisation and art upon the realities of native life" was the City of Amber, founded by Man Singh, on the neighbouring hills, eight hundred years ago. There the traveller was transported in imagination to the distant past, and realised the picturesque life of ancient India, as he wandered through the now-desolate eyrie from which the Rajput chivalry sallied forth in gorgeous panoply to make war on their neighbours in the good old days.

Yet though Mr. Deakin's graphic description of the City of Amber helps us to realise how much more picturesque and exciting life in India used to be than it is now, we must never allow ourselves to forget that the past magnificence was almost always obtained at the cost of much suffering among the oppressed multitude. The peace and equal justice and the security of life and property enjoyed under British rule are, except for poetic purposes, far more valuable things than richly caparisoned elephants, gorgeous palaces, and troops of cavalry scouring the plain and flashing back the sunlight from burnished helmet and steel cuirass. Whatever may be said to the contrary, taxation is much less severe in modern than it was in ancient India. Even under the noblest of the Moghul emperors the maxim of taxation was: "There shall be left for every man who cultivates his lands as much as he requires for his own support till the next crop be reached, and for seed. This much shall be left to him; what remains is land-tax, and shall go to the public treasury." Then in addition to the actual legitimate taxation there were the irregular imposts levied by local officials. On these grounds Mr. Deakin, who is very far indeed from being an optimist in his views, comes to the conclusion that measured by rupees the Hindu is immeasurably the gainer by the change, and measured by his protection from famine, or invasion, and the multiplication of commercial opportunities, he is still more advantaged. As to the real benefit conferred on India by the irrigation work done by the British Government Mr. Deakin is less decided in his opinion. Of course there is no doubt about the fact that irrigation has immensely increased the productive power of the Indian soil. The Indian Government of to-day has abundantly earned the blessing invoked upon those who make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. Owing to improvements in the fertility of the soil mainly due to irrigation, India is now able to support the immense increase of population revealed by the last census. But it is just this increase of population that nullifies the benefit that would otherwise be derived from the increased fertility of the country. If the population remained the same, the increased produce of the soil would enable the people of India to live in greater comfort and have a more liberal supply of food and clothing. But unfortunately the numbers of the people increase in proportion as the food-supply increases, and the standard of comfort remains the same. Thus, in spite of all that has been done to extend the area of cultivation, the bulk of the peasantry still live from hand to mouth, and it is difficult to dispute the statement made not long ago by a high official authority that "Half our agricultural population never know from year's end to year's end what it is to have their hunger fully satisfied." The remedy for this lamentable state of affairs must proceed from the people themselves. As long as the standard of comfort in India remains so low as it is now, and as long as the population presses so hard upon the means of subsistence, the efforts of the Indian Government to ameliorate the lot of its poorer subjects "like that of the daughters of Danaus, seems fruitless as well as endless; the courage, energy, self-sacrifice, ability, and benevolence of its rule, idle, and without avail."

THE young Maharajah of Gwalior, who has recently visited Calcutta, has, we hear, taken great personal interest in the survey operations now being conducted in his State under Colonel Pitcher. Fully appreciating their object and value, he has during the course of last year mastered the details of the professional work, and ended by becoming sufficiently proficient to make the field map of a complete village without the assistance of a surveyor. A very creditable map of his handiwork was presented to his Excellency the Viceroy by the Maharajah Scindia, the other day. With the Queen of England learning Hindustani and our leading Native Princes taking to the theodolite and plane-table, writes a local correspondent, who can say that good examples are not being set in high places? It certainly would be wise if every boy at every school in India were to be taught how to make a map of the village and estate in which he lives, and in which, whether an agriculturist or not, he is sure to have some kind of interest in maturer life. The system of survey introduced into Gwalior by Colonel Pitcher, we are told, is the same as that which he himself assisted to develop in the Oudh Province as an Assistant Director for Oudh and the N.-W. P. Department of Land Records. It is a survey by patwaris. When Colonel Pitcher commenced his programme it had been thought impossible to utilise the village officials, who were reputed to be unlettered, ignorant, and uncouth, and the usual plan had been adopted of introducing armies of trained surveyors, supervised by experienced native Settlement Officers. But under Colonel Pitcher's generalship the local force of village patwaris or accountants was in a few months trained and brought under disciplined organization, and the whole campaign will now be carried out within no very long period, and at no very great cost. Gwalior is small in comparison with the Central Provinces. In those provinces, however, a similar feat had already been accomplished by Mr. Fuller, another officer who had acquired his experience in the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in the North-West Provinces, and who has now brought almost to completion the entire field-mapping and settlement of the Central Provinces with the agency of patwaris, who when first taken in hand, were just as raw material as those in the Gwalior. Colonel Sandeman is carrying out the same policy so far as this is possible in Behar, and has already proved, by the excellent character of the maps produced, that the fears of those who protested against a survey conducted by such inferior agency are unfounded. The advantage of the system is that the village officials, once trained, are, under proper supervision, competent to maintain the maps and records correctly from year to year when the initial survey has been completed. It is satisfactory to learn that in Gwalior the Durbar has fully recognized the importance of keeping up correct maps and records, and have given their most effective support to the measures now in operation.

LORD BRABOURNE, whose death is recorded, will be better remembered as Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, who held various offices in Liberal administrations, and created a sensation six or seven years ago by suddenly withdrawing his support from Mr. Gladstone, and then formally giving his allegiance to the Conservative party. Seven years after he graduated at Oxford, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen entered the House of Commons as member for Sandwich, and he continued to hold the seat until 1880, when on Mr. Gladstone's accession to power he was transferred to the Upper House as Lord Brabourne. Two years after he was returned to the Commons he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, a position he held for seven years. He next became Home Secretary, and subsequently Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Associated with Sir Richard Mayne, Sir Donald Macgregor, Colonel Ward, and M

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The election of Colonel Chester Master for Cirencester has been declared void, both candidates being equal in the polling.

The Hon. Philip Stanhope, Liberal, has been elected member for Burnley, by a majority of six hundred and ninety-three, defeating Mr. Lindsay, the Conservative candidate, and replacing Mr. Spencer Balfour, who has resigned.

SIR GERALD PORTAL'S MISSION TO UGANDA.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Rosebery stated that Sir Gerald Portal has a free hand to act subsequent to the withdrawal of the British East Africa Company from Uganda, including the right to take over the Company's forces.

Mr. Gladstone confirmed this statement in the Commons.

Mr. Labouchere thereupon withdrew his amendment.

The Blue Book just issued shows that Sir Gerald Portal has been authorised to subsidise King Mwanga.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF PEKIN.

NEW YORK, FEB. 6.

The steamer City of Pekin, reported as being over due, has arrived at San Francisco.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 6.

The Senate have refused to consider the Bill for the repeal of the monthly purchase of silver.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE, FEB. 6.

Floods of unprecedented magnitude have taken place in South Queensland and caused widespread disaster. Brisbane is isolated, and other towns are submerged, houses and bridges are collapsing, and hundreds of persons are rendered homeless, and many have been drowned.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The death is announced of Lord Brabourne.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 7.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 27th ult., left here for Bombay, at 9 a. m., this morning, and the s. s. Massilia, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 7.

The cricket match between Lord Hawke's team and Agra commenced yesterday. Agra won the toss and elected to bat. At first it looked like a crushing defeat for them, but events proved differently. By lunch time Agra compiled 87 runs for eight wickets. The remainder were soon disposed of. By 2-35 all were out for 108 runs. Lord Hawke's team then went in; and an extraordinary play ensued, all being out by 4-15 p.m. for 61 runs. Such a result was unprecedented for Agra. The second innings was played well. When stumps were drawn, Agra had scored, for one wicket down, 28 runs. The following are the full scores :—

AGRA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. Roger Smith, c Vernon, b Jackson	21	b Hornsby	8
Capt. Wilson, b Foljambe	29	not out	12
Mr. A. Moore, c Jackson, b Hornsby	20	not out	7
Capt. Hill, b Jackson	1	to bat.	
Capt. Reid, c Robinson, b Jackson	1		
Mr. G. A. John, c Wright, b Jackson	5		
Lieut. Wilson, b Jackson	0		
Lieut. Haydon, b Jackson	4		
Bombardier Titmus, c Wright, b Jackson	4		
Private Cummings, not out	18		
Gunner Murphy, run out	0		
Extras	5	Extras	1
Total	108	Total	28

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Hornsby	95	4	34	1
Jackson	132	6	52	7
Foljambe	40	3	17	1

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

1st Innings.

Mr. Hornsby, c Titmus, b Murphy	0
Mr. C. Wright, l-b-w, b Titmus	4
Mr. Gibson, b Murphy	0
Mr. Vernon, c Hill, b Murphy	2
Mr. Sherring (sub), b Titmuss	0
Mr. Jackson, c Capt. Wilson, b Titmus	7
Mr. Leatham, c and b Titmuss	0
Capt. Remington (sub), b Murphy	14
Lord Hawke, b Murphy	1
Mr. Robinson, b Murphy	29
Mr. Foljambe, not out	2
Extras	2
Total	61

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Murphy	74	3	27	6
Titmus	75	2	32	4

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

Captain Gordon, Assistant Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, has been granted two months' privilege leave.

It is understood that no further additional establishment will be made to the Quarter-Master General's Department, Army Head-Quarters, as the Commander-in-Chief's proposals reached the Government too late, for a necessary provision being made in the Estimates.

THE HYDERABAD VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel Plowden, Resident at Hyderabad, has accepted the Honorary Colonelcy of the Hyderabad Volunteers.

LUCKNOW LIGHT HORSE.

The proposal to form a Volunteer Light Horse at Lahore is now before the Government. Some fifty members have expressed their willingness to enrol themselves.

ARCHDUKE FERDINAND'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

The programme of his Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke's tour is as follows :—Will leave Darjeeling on the 8th and arrive at Benares on the 9th; leave Benares on the 11th and arrive on Sunday morning at Agra; halt for three days and proceed to Delhi, arriving on the 15th; halt again for three days and arrive at Ulwar on the 19th, and halt till the 27th, and reach Jodpore on the 28th and Jeypore on the 3rd March; halt four days and reach Philibhit on the 8th; shoot till the 25th, and leave for Calcutta, arriving at Howrah on the morning of the 27th.

DEPUTY QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 7.

During the absence of Colonel Carrington, in Somali Land, Lieutenant-Colonel Leach, R.E., will officiate as Deputy Quarter-Master-General, in addition to his own duties as Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 7.

Sir James Dormer returns to Madras next Wednesday.

LORD ROBERTS' MISSION.

No reply from the Amir regarding the Jellalabad Mission has reached the Government of India up to Monday night.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

The 7th Dragoons, stationed at Muttra, has been warned that it may proceed to Egypt, but the statement that it is actually under orders is premature.

PROVISIONING OF THE GILGIT GARRISON.

The provisioning of the Gilgit Garrison this summer, already being arranged for by Captain Yielding, is far less expensive than last year, as the supplies of transport will be obtained locally at Kashmir.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Annual Financial Statement should be in the hands of the members of the Imperial Legislative Council this year by March 23 the latest so as to permit a week's consideration before discussion at the last meeting of the Council on March 30.

CHANGES IN THE COMMISSARIAT.

Colonel Bruce, Commissary-General, Eastern Circle, Bengal Presidency, will take leave shortly on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rind resumes charge of the post of Commissary-General of Transport on his return from England to the end of next month.

DR. J. P. FREYER.

Dr. J. P. Freyer, Civil Surgeon, Moradabad, who takes furlough in April, will represent the Indian Medical Service at the Medical Congress at Rome next September. It is unlikely that Dr. Freyer will return to India.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF LUSHAI BY ASSAM.

In connection with the administration of Lushai country by the Chief Commissioner of Assam it has been arranged that Captain Shakespear shall remain at least a year in the post of Superintendent of the Southern Hill Tracts. At the end of that time it will be seen what permanent arrangements will be made; and whether the assistance of a military officer will be dispensed with altogether.

FIGHTING WITH THE KACHINS.

A number of press notes issued at Rangoon show that considerable progress has been made in Kachin land. Captain Atkinson's Column, divided into two parties, one led by Captain Atkinson and the other by Lieutenant Drever attacked the enemy at Palap. When Lieutenant Drever's party got into action Captain Atkinson with his men forced his way through the fence of a strong stockade, and crawling to the roof of a block house held by the Kachins got through the loopholes and carried the position with utmost gallantry. Thirteen Kachins were killed. Our loss was two killed and six wounded. The Kachins are reported to have suffered a defeat. Mr. Hertz, the Civil Officer, speaks of the action as the beginning of an end, but it is feared that this is too sanguine a view of the position. Throughout these operations the brunt of the work had fallen on Captain Atkinson, whose gallantry and resource are above all praise. The Kachins again have been busy in the Northern Shan States. A second party of forty-five men, under Lieutenant French-Mullen and Gopal Singh, marched to Meungyin, to the north-west of Lashio, and found the village in the hands of the Kachins, 200 strong. As the Kachins refused to leave they were attacked and driven out with a loss of eleven killed. Our casualties were *nil*. The Kachins from the north-east of Theinni have come in, and have agreed to meet Mr. Scott and submit to his decision. Fighting has ceased near Theinni. So far our loss has been about eighty men on the Bhamo frontier.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 7.

Official press notes say that Lieutenant Master who was wounded in an engagement with the Chins on the 30th ultimo, is dead. Other wounded officers are progressing favourably. Lieutenant Cook Hurle will soon be able to walk, and Lieutenant Dent is fit for duty.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEB. 7.

The following are the starters and prizes for the Civil Service Cup :—

Bridegroom, 9st. 7lb.; Negus, 9st. 6lb.; Mite, 9st. 5lb.; Exile, 9st.; and Pekin, 8st. 2lb.

Betting offered: Evens on Mite; 6 to 4 against Negus; 6 to 1 on Exile; and 8 to 1 on Pekin and Bridegroom.

In the Sweep the first prize is No. 8212; second, No. 3285; and third, No. 2463. Starters, No. 1642; No. 4173 has drawn Exile, No. 2180 Mite, No. 2495 Bridegroom, No. 6324 Pekin, and No. 1737 Negus.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS, who had gone to Chinchli to open the Horse and Cattle Show, returned to Bombay yesterday morning, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. He was accompanied by her Excellency Lady Harris, C.I.; the Hon. Miss Smith, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.S., Private Secretary; Captain J. Fowle, Military Secretary, and Captain Cox, A.-D.-C. Their Excellencies and party left Chinchli, at 5-29 p.m., on Monday, arriving at the Victoria Terminus, at 11-45 a.m. yesterday. His Excellency was met at the station by Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police; Captain Poore, A.-D.-C.; Bissaldar Syedullakhan, Native A.-D.-C., Mr. Pranjivandass Kaliandass, &c. After shaking hands with those present, his Excellency and Mr. Edgerley drove to the Secretariat, while her Excellency Lady Harris, the Hon. Miss Smith, and Captain Poore drove in another carriage and pair to Government House, Malabar Point.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Peninsular with English mails of January 29, left Aden at 9 a.m. yesterday morning. The Peninsular which communicated at Aden with the Massilia brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Mr. P. Wagstaff, Lieut. W. P. Bethell, Mrs. C. E. B. Critchley, Mr. W. Caird, Miss M. Crawford, Mr. A. Williamson, Mr. J. W. Hartley, Mr. F. W. Adams, Mr. H. Hunt, Capt. J. S. G. Manera.

From Brindisi.—Mr. F. Schiller, Mr. R. Ronaldson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bell, Mr. P. M. Bhatt, Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. H. J. Hazlett, Lieut. Boileau, Mrs. Hollingsworth, Mr. Pallis, Mr. Greaves, Mr. H. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kries, Mr. V. T. Shah, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Target, Mr. J. A. Toomey, Lieut.-Col. W. O. Thompson.

For Colombo.—Mr. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mactaggart.

For Madras.—Rev. H. G. Downs.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe the open drain, nearly opposite the lower entrance to Government House, Malabar Point, requires the attention of those in charge of the same, as the odour proceeding therefrom is the reverse of healthy.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 7. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE Rand output of gold for December is returned at 17,748 ozs., an increase over November of no less than 10,954 ozs. This brings the total for 1892 up to 1,215,864 ozs. as compared with 728,752 ozs. for 1891, or an increase of 66 per cent. If the values of Rand mining shares are supposed to have any relation to the output of gold at the Rand, this latest return ought to result in a very substantial improvement throughout the Kaffir market.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 20.

THE NEW ROYAL TRAINER.

RICHARD MARSH, who has just been selected to act as trainer to the Prince of Wales and Baron Hirsch, is most certainly a man of great capacity and experience. His shapely figure is well-known on all race-courses, and there are few who are unacquainted with the sharply-cut, clean-shaven face and rubicund complexion of "Dick" Marsh. There has been considerable gossip concerning the transfer of the horses belonging to the Prince and the Baron from Porter's establishment to the care of Marsh. It does seem curious that John Porter should be deprived of preparing La Fleche for her future engagements after the brilliant achievements of this mare last season, but clever people, directly the change was announced, said that they thought a split in the Kingsclere stable was inevitable after the events of last summer. On the other hand, we are assured that the incidents of the season of 1892 had nothing whatever to do with the case, and that in a very large measure the stud of the Prince was removed to training quarters which were much more convenient for his Royal Highness than a place so remote as Kingsclere. I don't pretend to know such a lot about this matter, but I am fully persuaded that Richard Marsh understands his business, and will endeavour to equal even the records of John Porter. Marsh has worked his way through the ranks from the position of stable boy up to that of a flat-race jockey, and then, when physical development caused his retirement from this branch, he showed that he was a spirited and skilful horseman between the flags. Marsh recently completed his 41st year, and he is still a splendid equestrian He dearly loves a gallop across country, and is altogether a typical sportsman. He knows the points and qualities of horses as well as most men can find much pleasure in a day's open coursing, and loves to wander o'er the fields with his gun.

"DICK" MARSH, THE JOCKEY.

The Marshes are a Kentish family, and his father and grandfather lived at Farthingloe Farm, between Dover and Folkestone. They were well-known farmers, and, like many another tiller of the soil in sporting localities, were very fond of rarely good horses, for Kent in days gone by was a sporting county. At the homestead at Farthingloe then was Richard Marsh born on December 31st, 1851. He himself was trained in the way he ought to go by a worthy pedagogue at Folkestone. As a boy it was impossible for young Marsh to escape from his environment. Nor do I know that ever he desired to do so. With horses on the farm he would have been a strange lad if he had never wanted a leg up on their backs, and thus it is not surprising that he was riding in races before his education was completed. His first public mount was in August, 1864, on Argus the Exile, but the animal broke down entirely, and two years elapsed ere Master Dick scored his initial success on the flat upon the back of Manrico at the same meeting, namely that at Dower, which is now defunct. Indeed, there is no racing in Kent save at Wye. This date of 1866 is worthy of remembrance, because it marks the time when the lad went from school to Newmarket under Captain Machell, whose trainer was then the late Mr. Bloss. Marsh remained with Captain Machell for two years, so that he was associated with the Master of Crackenthorpe at the time when the Master of Blankney Hall, and that famous horse Hermit, were so much before the public. Then Marsh left for Epsom, for his father had removed to the famous little Surrey town, and rode horses prepared in the stables of Sherwood and Reeves. He securred many victories, the most important being that of Temple, who won the New Stakes at Ascot by a head in 1869. His weight increased so rapidly that he was compelled to relinquish flat-racing. He then learned how to ride a horse across country, and had ample encouragement, for he won at the first time of asking. The race was the Sefton Steeplechase at Aintree, and the animal The Nun. This was in March, 1870, and early in the "seventies" Mr. Marsh began to train privately for that excellent Hungarian sportsman, Hector Baltazzi. His establishment was at Six Mile Bottom, near Newmarket, and here he was located for two years.

MR. RICHARD MARSH, THE TRAINER.

It was in 1876 that Marsh removed to Lordship Farm, on the Cambridge side of Newmarket Heath, and his name will always be intimately associated with that home of the thoroughbred horse, although Lord Ellesmere has built Marsh a palatial establishment at Stetchworth, next to Mat Dawson's stud farm. It was at Lordship Farm that the long connection between Marsh and the Duke of Hamilton was commenced,—an association which has not yet been severed—and among his Grace's horses that Marsh has trained I may mention Lollypop, Ossian, Miss Jummy, and Medicus. "Dick" Marsh has also trained for the Duke of Portland, Lord Hastings, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Mr. J. R. Keene, Mr. Brodrick Cloete, Lord Dudley, and last but by no means least, the Duke of Devonshire. For each and all of his patrons has he been uniformly successful. The performances of Morion, Unicorn, and other equine celebrities from Lordship Farm are so recent, and therefore so familiar to those interested in the Turf, that there is no occasion to refer to them in detail. Marsh's new home, Egerton House, to which I have already alluded, will certainly be the most magnificent establishment of its kind in Newmarket, and that is saying not a little. The estate comprises 120 acres, of which 95 are reserved for the brood mares and their foals to roam in. There is to be a splendid two-mile race-course in the grounds, so that Mr. Marsh need not trouble to go on to the Heath. The residence itself is a splendid mansion in the old English style, with its quaint gables; while the stables, offices, and yards are all laid out, arranged, and constructed on the same palatial plan. The square stable yard has 44 boxes and 16 stalls, and more are now being erected, these having been already found insufficient. Every box is supplied with water, pumped from a well 60ft. deep, and with the electric light. In fact, the electric light is all over the place. No expense has been spared, and no appliance of utility, no possible convenience, has been overlooked. Such is the home of a modern fashionable trainer. I wonder what some of the old school of trainers would have thought of all this expenditure and luxury. Such is the man and such is the future home of the royal trainer. Although Marsh is but 41, he has had experience of horses for more than a quarter of a century, and what he does not know about thoroughbreds and chasers really does not matter. Two of his brothers are training on the Continent, and two of his sisters married men honourably known in the world of sport—namely, the late starter to the Jockey Club, Tom McGeorge, of Newark, and Mr. Sam Reeves, who was connected with the racing reporting corps of the *Field*. It is to be hoped that with Marsh the Prince of Wales may have better luck on the Turf. It is well-nigh impossible for Baron Hirsch to be more fortunate than he was in 1892.

A SPORTING "MATCH."

A sporting "match" has been announced between Lord Lurgan and a daughter of Lord Cadogan. The marriage will probably be solemnised before the year is very old. "Billy" Brownlow, as Lord Lurgan is known to his intimates, is the son of the owner of that famous greyhound Master McGrath, and comes of a family which can be easily traced back to the days of King James I., who did much to render Newmarket famous and encourage horse-racing. Born in 1858, he was educated at Eton, where his school-mates included "My dear Jacko" and Lord Durham. He gained some reputation at cricket and football on the playing fields of Eton, and then passed into the 36th Foot, from which regiment he transferred to the Granadier Guards. In 1882 he succeeded to the title, and has ever since been known as an easy-going young sportsman. He has owned Acme and Cotillon, both horses of merit, and many chasers and hurdle jumpers, but his stud, never large, is now exceedingly small. Personally he is not fond of riding, but he can handle gun, cue, cricket bat, or lawn tennis racquet in a manner which is greatly to his credit. It is, however, as a racing man that he is best known. Many a time have I seen his tall and smart figure both at the best meetings and purely local gatherings under the auspices of a neighbouring hunt. He is a very regular steward whenever he is appointed, and his opinions on turf matters are always worth listening to. His original mentor was Sir George Chetwynd, and those who have money to invest on a race are always anxious to know what Lord Lurgan is going to do.

RACE-COURSE RUFFIANISM.

The proposal to register bookmakers, a subject I dwelt upon at some length a fortnight ago, has been fruitful of much discussion of late. In common with many others, I did not exactly appreciate the position correctly when I last wrote. I was under the impression that the Jockey Club itself wished to register bookmakers in order that they might control them and regulate the betting rings generally. This is an erroneous idea. Mr. R. H. Fry, one of our leading bookmakers, if not the prince of "pencillers," was, it is said, unofficially approached by Lord March and Lord Durham with reference to the matter. Mr. Fry favours a scheme under which bookmakers should register themselves by payment of a fee on a sliding scale principle, varying in amount from £3 to £25, and that the fund thus realised should be utillised for the creation and maintenance of a race-course police to purify the rings and stop the ruffianism which prevails there. This is not my idea of the registration of bookmakers, who seem to me to be actuated by a desire to raise a sort of mutual protection fund for themselves. Personally, I would go much further. I believe it to be quite as necessary that bookmakers should be licensed and professional backers registered as it is to license jockeys and racing officials. With the fees the Jockey Club, which has no funds of its own worth possessing, might initiate a good force of special policemen to look after the welshers, thieves, rampers, lumberers, confidence-trick "gentlemen," ticket-snatchers, and other rogues who infest our race-courses. The "boys" (certain gangs of men who stop at nothing on a race-course) are perfectly well-known, and it is high time that these ruffians were checkmated. Their deeds are as well-known as their faces, and I declare without hesitation that there are sets of blackguards who frequent our race-courses and commit in the most open manner fearful and wanton outrages because no one *dare* interfere. On some of our most celebrated and classical race-courses I have seen men tripped up and held in a perpendicular position with head on the ground, while the pockets of their victim have been rifled. Ready-money bookmakers have been compelled to close their satchels and desist from betting owing to the hordes of thieves and ruffians present. Such a state of things ought to be suppressed, and that by the Jockey Club. Bookmakers and backers should render the authorities every assistance in their power. In my view neither layers nor fielders have aught to fear from placing themselves in the hands of the Club if they desire to be honest and straightforward, as the vast majority of them undoubtedly do. It is surely quite as necessary to register backers as it is to license bookmakers. One hears far more complaints of the accounts of the former being missing than of fielders being unable to meet their liabilities. I do not think that we have by any means heard the last of the registration question.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TEAM.

Reuter's correspondents are usually so well informed that we are compelled to respect the Melbourne message giving the constitution of the team of Australian cricketers to visit England during the ensuing season. I must confess that I have perused these names with great pleasure, for no fewer than eight of those selected played in one of the matches in the last colonial campaign for Combined Australia against Lord Sheffield's team, and it must be remembered that the Cornstalks won the rubber, so that we may expect them to render an excellent account of themselves. South Australia is to send her two greatest players, J. J. Lyons and George Giffen, who were in splendid form last season, as well as gentlemanly Jarvis, the wicket-keeper, and Walter Giffen. It may be taken for granted that George Giffen will come if only to take care of his younger brother, so that at least we shall have another opportunity of watching one of the best all round players in the world. George Giffen came to England with the teams of 1882-84-86, but he has not been since. In 1886 he headed the averages of Mr. H. J. H. Scott's team in both departments of the game. For 52 innings he had a batting average of 26·9 while he secured 159 wickets for 17·05 runs apiece. For all round excellence this record has never been surpassed by any Australian cricketer who has reached the shores of the old country. He is absolutely devoid of "funk" in batting, and bowls with his head so much that he wants most carefully watching. Victoria is to contribute Blackham, who has been to England with every team, McLeod, Bruce, Trott, Graham, and Trumble, while New South Wales is to send A. Bannerman, Turner, and little Gregory. The South Melbourne man, Graham, in common with McLeod and W. Giffen, has not previously been to England, but they have all shown excellent form against Lord Sheffield's combination. It is a great pity that such an accomplished batsman as Moses cannot spare the time for such an enjoyable trip.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE date fixed for the march of the 8th Bombay Infantry to Ahmednagar has been changed from the 17th February to the 15th idem.

THE detachment of two companies of the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment will march from Poona to Sattara on the 16th February, there to be stationed.

LIEUTENANT P. HOLLAND PRYER, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, has been ordered to report himself at Poona by the 23rd instant for instruction in accounts.

LIEUTENANT G. W. PALVIN, officiating Assistant Commissary General, 4th class, Ahmednagar, who was engaged at the camp-of-exercise, has been directed to report himself at Poona to the Chief Commissariat Officer there for duty.

THE Secretary of State having sanctioned seven additional Ordnance Officers for India, with effect from the 1st of April next, the Government of India have sanctioned their being posted for duty to the following stations :—Allahabad, Bombay, Bellary, Ferozepore, Madras, Quetta, and Rawal Pindi.

THE Government of India have changed the designation of the Acting Superintendent, Nursing Sisters' Service to "Deputy Superintendent," and have decided that a member of this service shall not be allowed to resign on account of ill-health without supporting the application by the opinion of a Medical Board.

THE 1st Battalion Worcester Regiment, "the Firms," left Poona by special train for Kampti, in three divisions, on Monday and Tuesday evening. The first train conveyed 10 officers, 322 men, and all the women and children; the second train 7 officers and 323 men; and the third train 2 officers and 79 men. The Quarter-master and six men remained at Poona to give over barracks.

A QUESTION having been raised whether an officer of the British Service who may be granted leave in India, can spend such leave on the Somali Coast, the Secretary to the Government of India writes:—"I am directed to say that such portion of the Somali Coast as is within the jurisdiction of the Resident at Aden, and, therefore, within the limits of the British Indian Empire, may be considered as India for the purposes of leave."

MADAME PATTI, who "has finished with money making" on her own behalf, and only sings for amusement, giving her earnings to the poor, has been interviewed by a Continental journalist, to whom she thus expressed herself on the subject of gambling :—I have never been in the gambling rooms of Monte Carlo, except when there was no one in them, and no gambling was going on; but to me it is the most atrocious thing a woman can do. If I were to see the most beautiful woman in the world at the Monte Carlo tables staring at a louis or a five-franc piece, she would become hideously ugly in my eyes. I never even allow card-playing in my house. The example and the principle are bad in the extreme. I know of a great many singers and prominent persons who go to Monte Carlo every year for gambling amusement, which to me is absolutely repulsive.

COUNT JOHANN KRASICKI, a member of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath, on Jan. 16, threw himself from the third storey of an hotel at Vienna, and was instantly killed.

DR. MIQUEL, the Prussian Finance Minister, in presenting the estimates for 1893-4, on Jan. 12, said there would be a deficit of nearly £3,000,000. He considered, however, that an improvement in the economic situation was indicated, which would lessen the deficit.

THE MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, FEB. 6.

THE five-days' festivities in celebration of the double marriages of Kumar Bhavsingji, the eldest son of the Maharajah of Bhownugger, and of his Highness's daughter, the Kumari Ramba, with Kumar Bhavsingji of Porebunder, which began on the 1st of the month, came to a close last evening. Many guests were invited by his Highness, and a spacious camp was provided for their accommodation. Amongst the guests were :—Major-General and Mrs. Beville, Colonel Hancock, Col. and Mrs. Lely, Mr. and Mrs. Templar, Captain and Mrs. Ashby, Rev. J. and Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wylie, the Misses Griffiths, the Misses Booth, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Mr. H. Knox, Mr. McCausland, Mr. Grierson, Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, the Misses Brooke, Miss Spencer, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Beaman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Spalding, Mr. Whittal, senior, and Mr. Whittal, junior, Dr. Barker, Mr. Giles, Major Ferris, Captain Fenton, Mr. and Mrs. Benson, and Miss Manning, Mr. J. Kinnaburgh, Captain Goderich, Mr. Fernandez, and others. The arrangements for the comfort and the amusement of the guests were organised and superintended by the indefatigable Mr. Proctor-Sims, aided by his ubiquitous son, Mr. Ernest Sims, and Captain Ashby of the Bombay Staff Corps, who in the organising of the athletic games—including sundry dances—was a host in himself. The athletic games comprised twenty events, all of which were vigorously competed for. The tournaments resulted in a happy distribution of prizes by Mrs. Beville to the ladies and gentlemen visitors who were successful in lawn-tennis, badminton, and other games. Mrs. Wylie distributed the numerous money prizes to the lancers of the new Imperial Defence Force, who distinguished themselves in tent-pegging, long leaps, and races on foot and on horseback.

The religious preliminaries of the marriages were celebrated in the previous week. Some five hundred Brahmins recited or intoned muntras night and day within the precincts set apart for them, and from which they went not forth until the invocations for the future happiness of his Highness's son and daughter were three times repeated according to the strictest orthodox formula. On Wednesday, 1st of February, Kumari Ramba was married by proxy to the Kumar Bhavsingji of Porebunder. A deputation of twenty-nine of that Chief's retainers came to Bhownugger, bearing with them his sword, which was to represent him in the ceremony. In mediæval marriages amongst Kings and Princes in Europe, the sword played a similar part, when for any reason a King or Prince was unable to be present in person at the marriage ceremony. The absent bridegroom was represented by his proxy, and a sword was held between him and the bride during the ceremony. The practice is a survival, alike in Europe and India, from a religion antedating any now existing, the sword being the emblem of the divinity, whose symbolical presence sanctified the marriage. On this occasion the Porebunder Kumar wisely decided to send a deputation and a sword, instead of coming himself, for he thereby avoided the heavy expenditure which would have been entailed by his personal presence. Had he come, he must have been attended by five hundred retainers, and would have been obliged by immemorial usage to give princely largess to bards and Brahmins. The usual ceremonies were gone through by the bride who made four circuits of the household utensils, which formed a trophy. The sword, representing the bridegroom, accompanied her, borne by a female attendant. The number of perambulations was not completed, one being left to be taken with the Prince himself on the bride's arrival in Porebunder. The trousseau and the marriage gifts were on view during the day and all Bhownugger flocked to see them. The jewellery and costly *saree*s were worth nearly two lakhs. There were besides splendid bullocks and bullock carriages with silk-hangings, silver and golden bells. On Thursday morning the bride took tearful leave of her family and friends, whom in the usual course she will never again behold. A Rajput Princess rarely revisits her father's house. Such a visitation would entail upon her family the necessity of providing her on her second departure with dowry and outfit not inferior to the first. The leave-taking was so sorrowful and so protracted that the special train left the Bhownugger station two hours after the time fixed, and it was feared that the arrival at Porebunder would take place after dark. A telegram, however, relieved anxiety on this account, by announcing that the bride arrived in time for the completion of the ceremony before the going down of the sun.

The second marriage, that of Kumar Bhavsingji, the brother of Ramba, took place at Devgad Baria, his bride Devkuvarbai, being the daughter of Mansingji, the Rajput Chief of that State. On Saturday he proceeded, accompanied by a numerous retinue to his father-in-law's capital. This young Prince is eighteen years of age; he has received a good education by which he has profited. He was first a pupil at the Rajkumar College, at Rajkote, under Mr. Macnaghten. Two or three years ago he was placed under Mr. Fraser, of the Civil Service, who had also under his charge the Maharajah of Kolhapore, Bhavsingji's comrade at the Rajkumar College. Under Mr. Fraser's care the young Prince received an excellent English education, and developed a decided taste for outdoor sports. His proficiency in tent-pegging was displayed during the week in competition with the Bhownugger Lancers and the European guests. The young Prince's education in the Vernacular has been by no means neglected. Under his native tutor, Mr Gunputrao Anupram Trawadi, he has acquired considerable facility in translating from English in Gujerati and vice-versa. He is at present studying for the Pleaders' Examination, not with any purpose of becoming a Pleader, but with a view to acquiring a sufficient knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence to enable him to understand complicated cases coming before him hereafter. He has a good knowledge of English, and can converse fluently in that language.

Naturally the festivities on the occasion of the marriage of the heir-apparent to the Bhownugger gadi were on a splendid scale. Imposing processions passed through the streets at night by torchlight, the Prince mounted on a magnificently caparisoned horse, and preceded by four painted and decorated elephants and a military band. On Wednesday evening there was a fine display of fire-works at the great tank, lasting several hours. The effect was enhanced by the outlining of the tank with myriads of lamps. A number of fire-balloons of unusual size passed across the dark sky and disappeared in the distance. On Thursday night an imposing Durbar was held in the spacious Percival Market—handsomely painted, decorated, and illuminated for the occasion—to receive the *poshaks* or dresses of honor and other presents sent by the different Chiefs of Kathiawar and Gujerat as wedding gifts. The European and other guests, the members of the Bhownugger Council of State—the Dewan Vittaldas Samaldas, Mr. Proctor-Sims, Mr. Dosabhai Framjee, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree—and all the notabilities of the State and the Maharajah's European guests were seated around the hall, while non-commissioned officers of the Imperial Bhownugger Lancers stood behind the Maharajah with drawn swords. The Maharajah sat on a chair of State on a dais with the Political Agent, Sir Charles Ollivant, while successive deputations from the different States who came in procession through the City guided by torch-bearers, and presented costly gifts in endless profusion. The gifts of the State of Gondal naturally surpassed those of all the rest, the mother of the young Prince and the Princess being a daughter of the Gondal house. A conspicuous feature of the presentations was the number of large trays piled with rupees. But the hard cash with diamond necklaces and other jewellery, the silk and gold-bordered *saree*s, and valuable shawls, did not constitute the whole of the gifts presented, for there were carriages, horses, cows, and bullocks as well, of which lists were read out. Most of the jewellery was the handicraft of Kathiawar artificers. Solid gold and silver seemed to be more prized than jewels, though of them there was no lack. A day or two later the Maharajah made return presents to the different Chiefs of at least equal value to those which had been presented; that being the universal and very costly and onerous custom in Kathiawar.

You will have received by telegraph an account of the inspection of the Imperial Bhownugger Lancers by General Beville, on Saturday. The efficiency attained by men who joined the force fifteen months ago as mere recruits, who had probably never bestridden a horse, was remarked by General Beville as something quite exceptional. The men are broad-chested, stalwart fellows, who evidently take a pride in their work. Efforts have been made, at the special desire of the Maharajah, to enlist men of decayed Rajput families, to whom, through pride, mechanical pursuits are closed. The endeavour has been successful, and even Sirdars have willingly entered the ranks as troopers with the determination to work their way upwards. The acting Commanding Officer, Bulwant Sing, is a man of great intelligence and energy, and has worked up the corps with a conspicuous success, which has earned the praise of Sir George Greaves as well as of General Beville. Bulwant Sing was formerly in the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and has the Abyssinian and Afghan medals. The Commander-in-Chief was surprised and gratified some weeks since when he found the corps so well advanced after such a short period of training. He was equally pleased with the equipment, which has been procured from the best makers in England. The saddles are of the English hunting pattern, *plus* a patent which dispenses with the *numda* and protects the horse against the risk of a sore back. The same saddle has been adapted for the Cape Mounted Rifles and found to be lighter and more suitable for effective work than the heavy cavalry saddle. The cavalry lines were pronounced by Sir George Greaves to be the best in India. The riding breeches, both in material and cut, that excellent judge pronounced to be models of what cavalry breeches ought to be. It is intended to convert the Bhownugger Infantry Regiment into Imperial Defence Infantry. The Government of India recently presented the State with a battery of nine-pounders. It is proposed to horse the battery with the wlers on which a squadron of the Lancers is mounted, and to instruct the Infantry in the working of the guns for local purposes. This arrangement will suffice, for all local needs, if occasion should arise for the use of the battery, which of course would not be suitable for any purpose of frontier defence.

The Maharajah gratified the Corps by wearing his uniform of Honorary Colonel. It is intended that the Kumar Bhavsingjee shall be the Colonel of the Imperial Bhownugger Lancers in due time.

A brilliant ball was given on Friday evening in the Bhownugger High School, a fine building designed and built by Major Mant. The Maharajah was present; and in a gallery behind a screen were the Ranees and his Highness's younger children who during the evening were visited by the European ladies. Dancing was kept up to a late hour to the music of his Highness's string band.

The week's festivities were a source of unalloyed pleasure to the good people of Bhownugger, who are proud of their Maharajah and extend their affection to his children. The European and other guests were no less delighted with the cordial spirit in which they were welcomed to his Highness' capital and the princely hospitality extended to them.

THE S. S. AKBAR.

THE s. s. Akbar, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, under the command of Captain G. Baldwin, encountered bad weather during the voyage. She left Mauritius on the 23rd ultimo for Bombay. Soon after she experienced high gale with squalls, and then fresh breeze and confused sea continued; and the ship laboured heavily and shipped water occasionally. At about mid-night the weather moderated a little till 8 p.m. On the 25th, when moderate breeze and swell continued, the ship rolled and shipped water occasionally, and the sky was overcast till mid-night. After which, strong wind with heavy sea and squalls, continued whole day and night, shipping large quantity of water fore and aft. On the 26th, at about 1-30 a.m., fresh breeze and heavy westerly sea commenced, and the ship rolled heavily and shipped large quantity of water fore and aft. At about 5-

THE THAKOR SAHEB OF GONDAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, FEB. 4.

H. H. THE THAKOR SAHEB OF GONDAL, accompanied by his Dharampore Rani, returned to his capital on Monday evening last, after his tour round the world. The whole town was illuminated in honour of the occasion. Triumphal arches bearing welcome inscriptions were erected here and there, and the thoroughfare was packed to its utmost capacity by eager spectators. His Highness was escorted by his chief officers with the usual *Risala*, and was greeted *en route* with shouts of *jai jai* by the exultant crowd. The procession halted at the entrance gate, when the towns-people presented his Highness with a welcome address. The document was full of loyal expressions from beginning to end, and his Highness replied to it briefly as under :

"My dear Subjects,—I thank you very much for your address, and am happy to express my intense gratification at the kind and loyal sentiments therein contained. I thank you on behalf of the Rani Saheb for the joy you express at noting a desirable improvement in her health. As for some kind words you have made use of in the address for me personally, all I can say is that I fully appreciate your good feelings. I have every reason to be pleased when you all believe that I am anxious for the well-being of my subjects. You all know that at present there is a general depression of trade all round. Gondal has not escaped the effect of this commercial inactivity. The revival of trade in the State is, therefore, my chief anxiety. I verily believe that the railway is one of the potent means of encouraging trade. And for this very reason I have tried my best to provide railway convenience to my people, even though at the expense of some other important works. I am not going to dwell on the advantages of railways as you have recognized them in your address. In conclusion, I have only to add that I am exceedingly rejoiced at the satisfaction you have expressed for the able and praiseworthy management of the State during my absence by Dewan Saheb, Mr. Benajee. For that was just what I had expected."

The speech being concluded, the cavalcade proceeded to the Durbar Hall, which was densely filled by representative men of all classes of the community and a few European ladies and gentlemen. Here the Dewan opened the proceedings by addressing his Highness to the following effect :—

"Your Highness,—I am extremely gratified at your safe return here after a pretty long absence ; and I can well believe that this gratification is fully shared by your Highness' bhayats, jividars, officers, servants, and the subject population. I may here say that though your Highness was far away from us, you have not suffered us to feel your absence to any very great extent. For not only have you kept yourself well informed concerning every administrative detail, but have obliged me from time to time by your valuable advice in the consideration of important questions. Your people have again come under your Highness' direct eye, and the pleasure they feel on that account baffles all description. Your Highness' present trip to Europe has proved successful in many respects. We should not, therefore, miss this public opportunity of offering you our most sincere congratulations. Our first congratulation is on your Highness' safe arrival here with the Maharani from a distant and difficult voyage. You have been able to see not only Great Britain and Ireland but several other countries of Europe, America, China, Japan, Australia, and Ceylon—thus making a tour round the world. Your Highness, by acquainting yourself with new people, new customs, new scenes has been able to fill up your store of information. This achievement deserves our hearty congratulations. Our third but principal cause of congratulation is on the complete accomplishment of the object that had compelled you to leave for England. The Maharani was in a dangerous condition. The best medical advice was a change to England. There were misgivings in the minds of many as to the advisability of the step. But you undertook the risk with remarkable courage and fortitude, and the result is that the serious malady to which her Highness was subject seems to have been completely rooted out. This is highly gratifying to us all. The time taken up in eradicating the obstinate disease was not wasted. For being a student by nature you preferred to kill two birds with one stone, and employed your leisure hours in satisfying your desire for the study of the English medical science. You did not hesitate to enrol yourself as a regular student of the Edinburgh University, but went through the required course, successfully competed for the M. B. and C. M. Degrees, and became a Member of the College of Physicians by passing the usual examination. On this I beg to offer your Highness my further congratulations. It is a matter of intense gratification to learn that besides qualifying yourself for the highest medical degrees your Highness has the distinction of being a D. C. L. of the most famous University of Oxford. For to be rich and popular in this world is not so difficult as to be honoured by a body of really learned men and to be a distinguished member of them. The power of intelligence is even greater than the power of a king ; and that was why some of the greatest potentates used to dote upon the intellect of learned men. I have heard from my Hindoo friends that Indra, the Ruler of the Gods, folds his hands before Brihaspati as the learning of the the latter is said to be boundless. Akbar actually adored the genius of Birbal. Many such instances of the superiority of knowledge can be drawn from history. Suffice it to say that it is a rare honour to be fit to associate with men of learning. The learned members of the Edinburgh University have recognised you as one of them by conferring on your Highness the eminent Degree of LL.D. Similarly, the famous University of Oxford has admitted you into its portals by granting you the highest academic gift in its power. Your people have every reason to be proud of this. I have, therefore, great pleasure to offer your Highness my hearty congratulations on this score. Honorable fame is the worldly goal of man. To live without making a name or without the approbation of one's fellow-men is to live in vain. Following this precept your Highness may be said to have earned your laurels already. But that the Maharani, your Dharampore Consort, should also have been selected by H. M. the Queen-Empress for the illustrious Order of C. I., specially reserved for distinguished ladies, is a fact equally complimentary to her Highness and yourself. In conclusion, let me earnestly wish that you may obtain more and more glory, that you may have frequent opportunities of receiving congratulations from your subjects, and that your Highness' desire to make your people happy be fulfilled."

His Highness, in reply, said: "Dewan Saheb, Bhayats, Jivaidars, Officers, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I am exceedingly pleased to meet you all here. Indeed, I had to be away from you for some time, but happily through the kind courtesy of the Dewan Saheb I was able to keep myself well informed of all that was passing here. Circumstances compelled me to make my absence longer than I had intended. But my mind was at ease as regards the conduct of affairs on this side. For I was perfectly confident that he whom I had entrusted with the reins of Government would drive the State-coach in conformity with my own designs. And I am glad to say that my confidence was well placed. Mr. Bezonji, I feel great pleasure in assuring you publicly that I am perfectly satisfied with the way in which you have carried on the administration during my absence. Your speech is full of congratulations from beginning to end. The kind words you have made use of have impressed me so much, that they have incapacitated me from replying to you at length. I only wish you would not measure my feeling with the shortness of my reply. In the first place, you are pleased to congratulate me on my safe return home. I too may congratulate you all in seeing you again here in good health. It is true, in our return journey, we had an opportunity of touring round the world. Nowadays the means of locomotion are so many that to circumnavigate the earth is not considered to be a very difficult thing, but the news of shipwrecks received at the very outset of our venture were discouraging enough. Rani Saheb, besides, had her first experience of such a long voyage. Yet, fortunately, we have been able to accomplish the tour in safety. I thank you on behalf of the Maharani for your kind congratulations upon her improved state of health. I have been from an early age a great admirer of the English medical science. That admiration is now very much confirmed. I verily believe that the Maharani's recovery is one of the greatest triumphs of English medicine. You allude to the honour done me by the University of Oxford. I value the distinction highly. You can have some idea of the composition of this learned body by being present at its Commemoration Day, which is annually celebrated in the month of June. Certainly, any man would be proud to be a member of such an august assembly. I thank you once more on behalf of the Maharani for your congratulating her on being invested with the Order of the Crown of India by H. M. the Queen-Empress. This is the outcome of her Majesty's immense kindness. She loves the people of India intensely. Whenever we had opportunities of paying our respects to her, her Majesty was uniformly kind to us. As for your good wishes at the end of your speech, all I can say is that I fully appreciate them. And I resume my seat after saying 'amen' to the last wish which concludes your address."

The distribution of *pan-supari* and a display of fire-works brought the ceremony to a close.

THE small African elephant Sulimar, presented to the Zoological Society by the Queen, died on Jan. 16, a victim to the severe weather.

NEWS OF THE DAY

IT is understood that Mr. Rodgers has finished the catalogue of his collection of Mogul and Suri coins, sold to the Punjab Government. As this catalogue describes upwards of 1,700 coins, we shall be glad to see it published as soon as possible. The list, however, will not be quite exhaustive, for new coins are always turning up. In Mr. Higgins' collection there was a zodiacal rupee of Jahangir's, struck in Kashmir. It had on it the sign of Gemini and a new Persian couplet. This is quite unique in numismatics.

48,992 persons visited the Indian Museum during the month of January, 1893, the total being made up of 1,630 male and 727 female Europeans, and of 35,540 male and 11,095 female Indians. The daily average, during the 23 days on which the Institution was open to the general public, was 2,130.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta, during the week ending 28th January, was 205, against 219 and 212 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 102. There were 5 deaths from cholera, against 7 and 12 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 30. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against *nil* in the previous week. There were 6 deaths from tetanus against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 89 and 18, respectively, against 78 and 27 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·9 per mille per annum against 31·3 the mean of the last five years.

LADY SANDEMAN has placed a tombstone over the grave of her husband at Lus Beyla and has returned to Karachi, whence she sails for England this week.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE will preside, for the first time since he has assumed the reins of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces, at the next Legislative Council Meeting to be held at Lucknow on the 14th instant.

THE Madras railway traffic receipts for the week ended 28th January, 1893, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 75,185, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,07,207, making altogether Rs. 1,96,195, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 233-9-0. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 177,584-12-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 211-6-7.

THE Madras Revenue Survey Department has lost one of its strong men, by the retirement of Mr. Henry James Colley Gomperts, who has been permitted to retire as from 31st ultimo.

THE Bishop of Cochin is stated to have applied for exemption from payment of income-tax on the grounds that no income is derived by his Lordship from the Indian Government or from any other British dependencies ; that his allowance is entirely drawn from the Portuguese Government ; and finally, that the number of churches which constitute his Lordship's diocese is 66, of which 6 are only in the British territory, and that from these no income is derived.

THE heavy rain of the 24th carried down all the small fish in the tributaries of the Ganges and Jumna into the main streams, where numbers of them were devoured by the bigger fish. This allowed of good fishing being indulged in.

A SPLENDID 56 pound mahseer, six feet long, was landed by a member of the Dehra Dun Fishing Association from the Jumna after playing it for an hour and a half. The head and skin have been preserved for presentation to the British Museum. 155 pounds of fish were landed by two rods at Pounta on the 24th and 25th, of the following weights : 56 lbs., 40 lbs., 35 lbs., 24 lbs. and 20 lbs. A fish of over 20 lbs. weight was lost. The fish took live bait eagerly while it rained, but stopped taking as soon as the rain ceased.

WOODCOCK have been more plentiful than usual in Kangra, and a good number have been bagged by local sportsmen. The plan adopted for raising them is to form a line of beaters and beat them out of the scrub in which they lie. This makes very difficult and pretty shooting in forests.

ON Wednesday the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand arrived in Calcutta, and was given a reception meet for royalty, his Excellency the Viceroy going to Howrah to receive him. Troops lined the roads from Howrah to Government House, and guards-of-honour were provided at both places. At Government House there was a very considerable gathering of the official and civil public of Calcutta anxious to see the foreign Prince. Continental nations seem to surpass us in gorgeous uniforms, and the Prince's garb excited general admiration. During the past few days the Archduke has been busy seeing the few sights that Calcutta can boast of, the Zoo, the Museum, and the Botanical Gardens.

MAJOR RUTHERFORD, of the Highland Light Infantry at Lucknow, was driving home the other night when his pony was frightened by a jackal crossing the road and bolted. The Major was thrown from the cart and sustained concussion of the brain. The case is a bad one.

A BOMBAY correspondent writing to the *Asian* says:—"There has been another case of *surra* in the Bombay Tramway Company's stables, and the victim was at once sent off to Poona to Dr. Lingard, the Bacteriological Professor. I am informed that the specialist has been successful in keeping a horse suffering from *surra* alive for six weeks *under treatment*, but that the treatment cannot be called a cure yet."

THE scheme for cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth has had its periods of trouble and depression like other and greater enterprises of the same character : but it appears to be now rapidly approaching completion. The concession was originally granted by the Greek Government in May, 1881, to General Turr, with whom was associated M. de Lesseps. After the original capital had been absorbed and the operations for some time suspended, the operations were taken up by a new company, who in 1890 entered into a contract with a firm who undertook to complete the works on March 10, 1893, under a penalty of £4,000 per month for any delay after that date ; but unfortunately about this time last year a water-spout passed over the works, flooding the excavations. This disaster necessitated a slight extension of the term, but the contractors now promise that a large steamer will go through the canal on the 23rd of April next. Great efforts are being made to render the system of lighthouses adequate. The Corinth Canal, which will have cost from first to last two-and-three-quarter millions sterling, will be lit by electricity, with two powerful lights at each end, and a row of lights through its entire length.

THE report of the Director of Public Instruction of Southern India for the year 1891-92 shows that during the year the policy of utilising inspectresses in reference to inspectors in the matter of Female Education continued to be pursued. It is the intention of the Educational Department to continue this policy "until all girls' schools enjoy the privilege of being inspected by officers of the female sex." In the course of the year the department took over many Board and Aided Schools. From a statistical point of view, it is observed, the increase in Female Education was most marked. The total number of girls' schools advanced from 1,021 to 1,060, and that of pupils reading in these schools from 48,090 to 50,669. This shows an increase of 3·8 per cent. in schools and 5·4 per cent. in pupils. Including the girls attending boys' schools, the total number under instruction advanced from 87,715 to 981,471 or by 12·3 per cent., against 12 per cent. in the preceding year. The percentage of increase in 1890, was 12·1 ; in 1889, 6·6. Over 50 per cent. of the total number of girls were reading in boys' schools during 1891-92. There was a decline in the Upper Secondary stage, but an increase elsewhere. Over seven-tenths of the pupils in the Upper Secondary Department were Europeans or Eurasians ; very little progress was made in higher education by caste Hindu females. As the report says, these figures are not encouraging, and home education classes can do very little towards the vast work that has to be accomplished.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

IN accordance with a requisition sent by Messrs. Tata and Sons (Agents, Svadeshi Mills) Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons and Co., Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Co., Messrs. Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co., Messrs. J. N. Petit and Co., Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee and Co., Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Co. ; and Messrs. Vumnalidas J. Shamji and Co., (Agents, New Great Eastern S. & W. Co. Ld.,) a general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, yesterday evening, to consider the present situation, and adopt such measures as may be considered advisable under the circumstances. Mr. George Cotton, vice-president took the chair. There were also present the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck, Sassoon J. David, D. C. Shroff, C. Douglas, E. Moses, D. J. Tata, Dinshaw Eduljí Watcha, Framji Dinshaw Petit, K. R. Kama, Dayabhoy Tapidas, Jehangir Hormusji, Ranchordas Narotumdas, Dhurumsey Soonderdas, Veerchand Deepchand, D. T. Moolji, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Gordhandas Khatao, Karsondas Gopaldas, Pherozeshaw M. Jeejeebhoy, Ramdas Keshavji, Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Dwarkadas Dhurumsey, Dhurumsey M. Gooculdas, and Jeevandas Dhurumsey.

In opening the proceedings the chairman said that Messrs. Tata and Sons wrote to the committee, asking them to call a meeting of the Association at an early date. On reading the letter he thought it would be better to take the opinion of the various members of the Association before convening the general meeting. The members of the Committee also thought it better to discuss the question in the committee first. But he had no doubt Messrs. Tata and Sons and other gentlemen who had signed the requisition considered it so important as to think that the matter should be discussed at an earlier date. The gentlemen who had signed the requisition represented a large portion of the Association, and the members would be very glad to listen to the arguments that would be adduced by them. He would, therefore, call upon Mr. Tata, or some other gentleman who had signed the requisition, to move the first resolution.

Mr. D. J. Tata thereupon moved that during two months the mills should be closed two days in a week in addition to Sundays and all native holidays. In moving the resolution Mr. Tata said, the reasons for bringing forward such a proposition were well-known to the members of the Association. The mills were in a very precarious condition, owing to the rise in the prices of cotton and fall in the prices of yarn. Under the circumstances he thought it was necessary on the part of the Association to come to a resolution by which some measures be taken to curtail the production.

Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. C. Shroff remarked that the question of short time should be first decided upon, and if the meeting came to the conclusion that short time was desirable, then it would be proper to consider whether the mills should be closed for a fortnight, a month, or two months.

The chairman suggested that it was quite open to any member to move an amendment, and Mr. Shroff could move an amendment to the effect that a small committee be appointed to report on the question.

Mr. Shroff replied he waited to know the views of other members, and to ascertain whether in the opinion of the majority of the members it was desirable to close the mills as suggested in the proposition.

The chairman invited discussion, and as no member rose for some time to express his views, he remarked that the meeting was convened to enable the members to know what the arguments of the requisitionists were, and, therefore, the gentlemen who had signed the requisition would favour the meeting with their views and arguments.

Mr. D. E. Watcha said that if every member present was asked to express his views they could not come to any conclusion.

Mr. Veerchand Deepchand remarked that if the proposition was put to vote the sense of the meeting would easily be found out.

Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Makanji moved as an amendment that a committee be appointed for the purpose of gathering views of the various millowners as regards the question of short time ; and that this meeting be adjourned till the 20th instant to receive the committee's report. In support of the amendment Mr. Gordhandas stated that it was better to finally decide the question of closing the mills after the views of all the millowners had been received. Several millowners were not present at the meeting, and they would not perhaps abide by the resolution that the meeting would pass.

Mr. Ramdas Keshowji Shaw seconded the amendment.

Mr. Douglas remarked that such a representative body as the Millowners' Association had assembled there to discuss a question, and it would be a waste of time if they were asked to go away and return after a fortnight. There might be a few millowners, who might be of wavering views, and who, therefore, did not attend the meeting, but they should be informed that the meeting of the millowners held on such and such a day had adopted a particular resolution unanimously—or by a large majority, as the case might be. It was, in his opinion, much better for them to take vote on Mr. Tata's proposition, and abide by the resolution of the meeting.

Mr. Damodar Thakersey Moolji remarked that almost all the members of the Millowners' Association were present.

Mr. Vacha observed that the meeting was a fully representative one, and that to pass the amendment or to appoint a committee would mean nothing but unnecessary delay. Much time had already been lost, and there was no necessity of losing a fortnight more. Almost all members had formed their own opinion as to whether or not they should pass Mr. Tata's proposition.

The Chairman then said : that hitherto the procedure of the Association has been to, first of all, obtain the assent of members to any proposal of this character. That in all past instances when we have adopted short time the members have been first consulted and that only when all agreed was short time adopted. That the constitution of the Association does not wisely permit of any interference in the determination of questions such as these except upon general agreement. That having explained that Mr. Tata's resolution, as it is, could not, even if carried, have any practical result, I will now proceed to consider the question of short time or no short time. There are circumstances under which short time is very desirable, and the only cure for evils existing. When this is the case then in my opinion short time is the only cure. Such circumstances existed when the mills went on short time in 1891. Now mills during the previous years had been started during 1889 and 1890, and in 1891 our production was more than China could take. As a consequence stocks increased very considerably and we had in China a stock of 120,000 bales in addition to large stocks in the mills in Bombay. The mills under these circumstances wisely determined to go on short time until such time as the new Factory Act by stopping the mills one day in seven, resulted in a permanent decrease of the spinning power of the mills. But there are other circumstances even where there is not a good margin of profit or even a margin of profit which do not warrant a resort to short time. At present such circumstances I think exist. Owing to a small American crop the raw material has advanced some 50 per cent., say from Rs. 160 to Rs. 240. Yarn was followed to a certain extent, but as is always the case when there is an advance in the raw material the manufactured article has not fallen so quickly. And although our yarns have advanced from 5 5-16 as. to 7 as. for twenties we have little or no margin. But I do not think that because at the moment we have no margin that therefore we should increase the cost of our production by fully a quarter of an anna by going on short time. At present prices are higher than they have been any time during the past ten years. But stocks are much smaller, the stocks in China now being only 53,000 bales against 114,000 the same time last year and 120,000 in 1890 clearly showing that although our shipments, last year, were the highest on record, namely, 440,000 bales against 390,000 the previous year that still the low prices prevailing in 1890-1892 have very considerably tended to increase consumption. To-day's price of yarn in Hongkong is 84 dollars a bale. Were the mills to go on short time a price of 87 dollars in China would only leave us in the same position we are now in. This advance in prices would not in my opinion be obtainable, because there are many dealers who hold low price yarn, and who would sell as they are now doing whenever they saw a small profit, and the mills would not benefit one bit. But under all circumstances I think that when we have advanced in markets small stocks and a good demand for our production it would be a mistake to curtail our production with the object of trying to increase prices, which are already high enough to check consumption. Again we must not lose sight of the fact that we have to compete with Japan in Japan. Our clearances there during the fortnight of which we have advices by the last mail was 1600 bales of Bombay yarn, showing clearly that notwithstanding the mills in Japan which are working twenty-four hours per day yet were able to sell our yarn in competition with their production. But if we go on short time, and increase the cost of our production by a quarter-of-an-anna per pound we are practically offering a premium of a quarter-of-an-anna to the Japan mills to buy cotton in our markets and spin it in their mills and sell it in markets that we still think we can command. But some of my friends may say our object is not to increase the cost of our production, but to try by reducing the cost of cotton to obtain our improved margin in that way. I do not think that the closing of mills would have any effect upon the price of the raw material, which is governed by prices at home, and unless we are willing to pay the prices which shippers to the Continent and Japan can pay or will pay the cotton will be shipped either to the Continent or to Japan. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I regret that I cannot support Mr. Tata's resolution. I cannot advise the mills to enhance the price of their production which is already dear enough to risk a falling off in demand. At present demand is good and prices are firmer. My Hongkong telegram gives sales for the week at 6,000 bales with a firm market. I think our policy is to go on quietly producing as cheaply as we can, trusting that with larger receipts of cotton in Bombay and with the still upward move in China we shall have a margin that will be fairly remunerative.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dhurumsey said that he expected to hear some arguments in favour of the original motion supported by facts and figures. After what had fallen from the chairman he was ready to vote for the amendment.

Mr. D. J. Tata, in his final reply, stated that the intention of moving the resolution was to maintain the prices of yarn and not to increase them. He asked the Association to take preventive measures and avoid the difficulties which they had experienced in 1891. The stock in China—cleared and uncleared—was 1,20,000 bales in 1891, and at present there was a stock of 63,000 bales. He did not think Japan could compete with Bombay in China.

The amendment was then put to vote, but was lost by a large majority, and the original proposition was carried by a majority of 16 to 6 votes.

Mr. Wacha remarked that if this resolution had no practical effect, something must be done by the Association.

The chairman said the question before the meeting was of a serious nature, and though he differed from the resolution, nothing could have given him greater pleasure than to put the matter straight.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, thereupon, moved "that the committee of the Association do take steps to ascertain what number of millowners are willing to carry out the resolution passed at this meeting."

Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit seconded the resolution.

The meeting was at this stage adjourned till Tuesday, the 14th instant.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATION in respect of the under-mentioned inventions were filed, during the week ending the 28th January :—Joseph George Firth, Manager, Cawnpore Brush Factors, Cawnpore, and John Thomas Firth, Secretary, Cawnpore, Woollen Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, for a combined polishing and blacking brush and a receptacle for blacking. Sirdar Gulab Singh, Official, Kapurthala State, for an improved instrument for marking time in Hindustani and European music (Metronome) ; William Charles Wilkinson of No. 32. Dalhousie Square in Calcutta, India. Engineer and Contractor, for an improved pulveriser and converter for minerals, more especially for mica.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions were filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888 :—Lieutenant-Colonel R H F Rennick, Commanding 19th Bengal Infantry, and Surgeon-Captain Fenton Evans of the same regiment, stationed at Fort Ajial, Lushai, for improvements in cinerators for burning filth or human excrement. (Filed 28th January 1893) ; William Hawkins and Thomas Hawkins, both of 41, Hale Street, Lake Road, Laudport, Portsmouth, County of Hants, England, Mechanicians, for improvements in, and relating to means for generating fluid pressure for motive power and other purposes. (Filed 27th January 1893) ; Maurice Lord, of 5 Avenue Allard, Nantes, in the Republic of France, President of the Societe Anonyme des Moteurs Thermiques Gardie of Nantes aforesaid, for improvements in, and connected with, gas engines or motors. (Field 24th January 1893) ; Elias Elkan Ries, Electrician, No. 430, South Broadway, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America, for regulating sockets for incandescent electric lamps. (Field 25th January 1893.)

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 23rd March 1893 to 22nd March 1894 in respect of the under-mentioned invention :—Fredrick Robert Jones, M.I.M.E., State Engineer, Sirmoor, Nahan, Punjab, India, for improvements in vertical sugar-cane mills.

Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub section 4) of the said Act, the fees hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that, under the provisions of section 8, the sub section 2 of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—Mr. C. Herzog's invention for "Improvements in apparatus for carburetting air and enriching gas." Specification filed 13th September 1888. Messrs. R. Cooper, H. F. Clayton, and G. H. Holdroyd's invention for "Improvements in filtering apparatus." Specification filed 27th September 1888 ; Mr. A. Andrews' invention for "Improvements in the metal package suitable for the packing, storage an l carrying of tea and other substances of a like nature." Specification filed 21st September 1888 ; Mr. G. Anderson's invention for "Improvements in plant for laying permanent way." Specification filed 8th October 1888.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF FEBRUARY, 1893.

SUMMARY

The barometer has risen rapidly in Gujarat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana, briskly over the Punjab and moderately or slightly in Berar, the North-West Provinces, and at the northern stations in the Bombay Presidency. Elsewhere it has fallen the fall being moderate to slight. Readings are highest at Jacobabad and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate. Winds are northwesterly to south-westerly over the Punjab, North-West, and Central Provinces, Rajputana, and also at Akola, Malegaon, Secunderabad, and Cuddapah and north-easterly to south-easterly in all other places. The force has been strong at Goa and fresh to moderate in Gujarat and at Malegaon, Bombay, Nagpur, Calicut, and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Rajkot and Nagpur. The maximum temperature is below the average almost everywhere and the night temperature is considerably in excess of the normal in the Madras Presidency, the variations in other districts being small. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Bellary and Sholapur and the lowest 34° at Jacobabad. Humidity has fallen considerably below the average in Gujarat and the skies are overcast at Cochin and partially cloaded at Agra, Jeypore, Bombay, Bellary, and Negapatam. Rain in light showers has fallen at Delhi and Agra. The depression over Rajputana has moved south eastwards and now lies to the eastwards of Raipur. A cold wave is following the depression. Pressure is high in Sind and Gujarat and fresh to strong winds are probable on an off the West Coast. In all other districts the weather is generally fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 6th February, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·969
Temperature of the Air	73·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·2
Dew Point	67·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·793
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	79·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67·0
General Directions of Wind	N, NNE, ENE, WNW, NW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	215

* From midnight to midnight.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN S'CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Indis Farne in the Victoria Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

SIR JOHN GORST, speaking on Jan. 16 at the opening of a village club at Dedham, Essex, said the social disease could only be cured by a more healthy condition of social life in the rural districts. It was a difficult problem to know how to bring this about, and it could only be solved by the earnest co-operation of all classes of society.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AN IMPORTANT TRADE-MARK CASE.

IN the Court of the City Magistrate, Karachi, in the case of the Crown *vs.* Ibrahimjee Ismailjee and three others Mr. A. E. Cumming last week gave the following judgment :—

Messrs. Gossage and Sons are the manufacturers in England of a kind of bar soap to which they have given the name 'Empress Pale' and on each bar of which is stamped their trade-mark, which is as follows :—

(Mark.) Gossages Empress Pale. (Mark.)

These bars are packed in small wooden cases each of which is on the outside marked in the ordinary black ink with the aforesaid trade mark on two sides. The complainants in the case, Messrs. Graham & Co., are the sole agents and importers into Karachi of this soap. The accused who are a firm of large dealers in general articles of trade, inclusive of soap, have since May 1891 been purchasing from time to time from Messrs. Graham & Co. this soap in the cases marked aforesaid, and had up to the time of the institution of these proceedings bought about 2,125 such cases from complainants.

In May last complainants had reason to believe that their sale of Gossage's soap was being injuriously affected by the sale of spurious soap, and purchased in the bazar on the 18th May, through one Shaiva from the firm of Navandram Rupchand a case (marked F in these proceedings) which is admittedly a case originally one of Gossage's own cases marked externally with the aforesaid trade-mark. This case when opened was found to contain bars of soap, one of which has been marked B in these proceedings ; this bar has impressed on it the following design or letters :—

(Mark.) HD MPRES PAL AC (Mark.)

Complainants being of opinion that the bars so marked are spurious imitation of Gossage's soap directed their broker Keya to purchase some more cases of this spurious soap. Keya gave the bar B to Pokardass, who sent off one Govindo with instructions to buy twenty or thirty cases of (as he says) "Nakul Full Chap" soap like B. Govindo and Pokardass appear to have gone to accused's shop about the 17th May and purchased from accused No. 4 21 cases of soap (marked Z-1 to Z-21 in these proceedings) and one other case (marked U, and from which the sample bar V has been taken). This latter case has no bearing upon these proceedings, so we pass on to the cases Z-1 to Z-21. These are admittedly cases which were originally Gossage's cases and bear externally Gossage's trade-mark, and they contain bars of soap some exactly similar to the bar B and some bearing the following marks (one bar of which has been marked C in these proceedings) :

TMPERTAL
(Mark.) BAR SOAP No. 87. (Mark.)

Subsequently in the course of that or the next day 5 more cases were purchased at the same shop. These also were Gossage's original cases, but their contents consisted of bars of soap bearing the following marks, one bar of which has been marked E in these proceedings :

(Mark.) BEST SIZING SOAP 85. (Mark.)

Immediately thereafter Mr. Dick, on behalf of Messrs. Graham & Co., laid his complaint in this Court against accused and a search warrant was issued. The search was effected by the police in the presence of Mr. Weir, an Assistant in complainants' firm, Mr. Kavasji, their salesman, and Basarmal, a clerk, with the result that in an outer portion of the shop there were found the 11 cases (marked G Y-1 to Y-10 in these proceedings, and inner portion the 7 cases) marked X-1 to X 7). All these 18 cases are admittedly what were originally Gossage's own cases, having their trade-mark on the exterior of each case. The contents of the first 11 cases are bars of soap similar some to B and some to C, i. e., alleged imitations of Gossage's soap, while the bars in the 7 cases (X-1 to X-7) are similar to A and are Gossage's genuine soap bars. Complainants alleged that all the bars of soap bearing the marks similar to B and C are counterfeits of Gossage's genuine soap A, that accused having possessed such counterfeit soap for purposes of sale are liable under Section 486 of the Indian Penal Code, and further that accused having used Messrs. Gossage's original cases for his counterfeit soap are also liable under Section 482 of the said Code. After the close of the case for the prosecution, charges under these 2 sections were framed against the 4 accused. Section 482 provides that "whoever uses any false trade mark * * * * shall, unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be punished, &c." Section 480 says that "whoever * * * * uses any case, package or other receptacle with any mark thereon in a manner reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that any goods contained in any such receptacle so marked, are the manufacture or merchandise of a person whose manufacture or merchandise they are not, is said to use a false trade-mark." Section 486 provides that, unless certain facts are proved, "whoever * * * * has in possession for sale * * * * any goods * * * * with a counterfeit trade-mark * * * * affixed to or impressed upon the same or to or upon any case package or other receptacle in which such goods are contained * * * * shall * * * * be punished, &c."

The questions for decision in the case (the possession by accused of these cases for sale being admitted) are therefore : 1st, Is the mark B or C on the bars of soap a counterfeit of Gossage's trade mark A ?

2nd, If so, have accused satisfactorily proved the points laid down in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) or clause (*c*) of Section 486 I. P. Code ?

3rd, Did accused use these Gossage's original cases with Gossage's trade-mark A on them in a manner reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the soap bars inside these cases were the manufacture of Messrs. Gossage's and Sons ?

4th, If so, have accused proved that they acted without intent to defraud ?

I think there can be no difficulty in answering the first point in the affirmative. On comparing B with A what strikes one as common to both is the general design of 2 stars similar in the size and shape, except that A has 5 rays and B has 6 rays on either side of the central letters, which also are similar in size and shape, with this difference only that in B in the lower line the E beginning in the word Empress and the E ending the word "pale" has been omitted and the central letter in the word Empress also. These omissions are, however, almost unnoticeable, not only because the impression of the letters on the soap is more or less indistinct from the nature of the stamping, but also because they do not affect the pronunciation or reading of the name, so that for all practical purposes the second line of letters in B is exactly similar to the 2nd line in A. In the first line there is a difference in B, the first 2 letters are probably H D and in some cases H O while the first two letters in A are G O, but as the eye passes along the line in B we find after a blank space for two letters which in A is occupied with the letters S. S. we have the letters A G which are of the exact shape and size and in the exact position in which these same letters are in A. There can be no doubt therefore that the designer of B intended it to be a close imitation of A, a closer one I can scarcely conceive without its being an exact copy of it. In the case of the mark C the imitation is not nearly so close, but still here also we find a copying of the general design of A, viz., a star on either side of the central letters, which also are of the same size and character. The stars no doubt are different, but still they are stars, and, placed as they are and taken into consideration with the rest of the design, there can be no doubt that the effect of the impression caused by them on the mind of any person who had seen the design C would be much the same as that caused by the design A. We have seen that the name given to Gossage's soap A. is Empress Pale. Here impressed on the bar C we find the letters T m p e R t a l. Now what do they mean ? They do not represent any word in the English or any other language that I am aware of. I do not think it difficult to divine what they do mean and were intended to represent. To my mind they are a phonetic representation of the pronunciation by a native of this country of the words "Empress pale." This is clear from a comparison of C. with B. The Empress Pale of A becomes in B "Mpres" Pal which in C becomes transformed "to Tmpe Rtal." I have no hesitation in saying that there can be no reasonable doubt that the designer of C, finding that B was rather too close and obvious an imitation of A. designed C, so that while maintaining the chief points of imitation, viz., the stars and the central letters and so enabling him to palm off his spurious soap for the genuine article of Messrs. Gossage and Sons, he might by a further alteration in the shape of the stars and the letters be able to make out, in the event of a prosecution, that there was no imitation. I think there is no other possible explanation of these stars and letter on C, except that the designer intended by the resemblance to deceive purchasers and yet at the same time hoped that the difference was so great that no Court would convict him of an imitation.

(To be concluded.)

THERE is an expectation that the memorial presented by the Scotch Liberal members to the Government will result in measures being taken to reform and expedite the procedure relating both to public and private bills for Scotland.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life,

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE difficult phases of the great "Aryan question" are a curiously instructive chapter of science. When it was discovered that Greek, Latin, German, Celtic, Hindoo, and other languages now spoken in parts of Europe and Asia were akin, and evidently had a common origin, people jumped to the conclusion that all the nations who spoke, or were known to have these languages were descended from ancestors who had come in "waves" from Central Asia, apparently in obedience to an impulse which bade them follow the "setting sun." These early immigrants, our reputed forefathers, were known by a variety of names, the Germans, for example, called them Indo-Germans, others Indo-Europeans, and so on, but the name which has survived is "Aryan." Professor Max Muller became an eloquent expounder of this doctrine, and we have read a paper of his in which he regards the Greeks, Romans, Celts, and Saxons as brothers of one race, equal in beauty and strength—the race, namely, of the Aryans. Charles Kingsley, too, inoculated with this romantic hypothesis, has given an eloquent decription of the Aryan march in his "Alton Locke." It is a wonder we have had no opera on the subject.

By and by it was found that the people who speak these so-called Aryan tongues could not be of the same race, they were so diverse, and so mixed, and that the mere use of a certain language did not imply community of race, but might depend on many other things such as contact, trade conquest, and so on. Still it was probable that some particular race originated the germ of the Aryan tongue which had spread so far, and developed into local forms. Professor Muller, with a tenacity which we scarcely know whether to praise or blame, clung to his theory in a humbler form, however. We hear less about the Aryan "race" now, but he still maintains that the language has come from "somewhere in Asia." Professor Penka set up a claim for Scandinavia as the original home of the Aryan speakers, the cradle of the Aryan language, and one important pillar of his theory was the fact that the Ancient Aryans, from their language, were acquainted with the birch-tree, which was not supposed to flourish eastward of a certain line through Russia in Europe. However, the birch-tree has recently been found in abundance in Asia, and, moreover, it is tolerably clear that Scandinavia was lying under a sheet of glacial ice, like Greenland now, when the rest of Europe was tolerably well peopled. We are forced to conclude that the Scandinavians are, comparatively speaking, a parvenu people, who sprung from immigrants coming from the more favoured parts of Europe. At a recent meeting of the German Anthropological Society, Professor Keilmann, of Basel, contended that in the "New Stone Age" there were three, if not four, distinct races in Europe who multiplied and blended to form the European races of to-day, and he attributes to this union of diverse elements the superior intelligence of the whites. The primitive Aryan, who has entered so largely into our literature, and even affected our politics, is in a fairway of disappearing as a myth. Certainly no type of Aryan skull has been discovered as yet.

Mr. D. F. Macdougal, of Lafayette, Indiana, has given and interesting account of a recent botanical expedition into Northern and Central Idaho, which, with north-western Montana, is a terra incognita to the naturalist, and is even incorrectly mapped. It is a land of basalt and porphyry, arid plains of sagebrush and of very changeable temperature. The central peak is 13,000ft. high, and covered with perpetual snow; while the lower ranges are clad with pines or thickets of underwood, and rejoice in such names as Lost River, Sawtooth, Koos Koshia or Clear Water, and Seven Devils Mountains. The expedition joined by Mr. Macdougal was planned by Dr. G. L. Vasey, chief botanist of the American Department of Agriculture, and sent to explore the basaltic basins of theClearwater and Palouse Rivers. The equipment consisted of four "cayuses" or native horses, a mountain waggon, harness, riding and pack saddles, a wedge tent for storage and sleeping room, and a large wall tent for routine work. To these were added the usual number of woollen and rubber blankets, tarpaulins, cooking apparatus, medicine chest, firearms, &c. For the preparation of dried plants, 6,000 driers, 11½in. by 17½in. in size, and several times as many sheets of fine Manilla paper of the same size, were furnished; and in addition, several packages of envelopes, for the reception of seeds and small plants, portfolios, tin boxes for collecting specimens, a varied assortment of picks and large knives for uprooting plants from soil and rock, note books, and an aneroid barometer.

The general plan of works was to pitch the main camp in a favourable spot near a steam or lake, with wood, water, and grass available, then proceed from it as a centre; the observers returning to camp either afoot or on horseback every evening. More extended trips of forty miles or more were made with boats, packhorses, and camping equipage. All flowering plants were placed in the drying sheets the same day, and a change of driers made until the were dried. When the neighbourhood of the camp was worked over, the main camp was shifted to a position fifty miles distant. In this way about 25,000 specimens of dried plants, many new to science, were collected. The region is particularly interesting, because the Pacific and Atlantic coast flora mix and mingle there. The chief difficulties were encountered near Pend Oreille Lake, where the mountain slopes were thickly timbered and crossed by canons. Breastworks of fallen timber, which had to be cut through, mules rolling down the rocky slopes, and forest fires, ranging for miles and filling the valleys with smoke were some of the drawbacks to an otherwise agreeable trip.

Dr. Nansen has given an interesting description of the Eskimos, whom he regards as having spread from the shores of Behring Straits eastward along the coasts of the icy sea, and he doubts whether they had reached southern Greenland by the 10th century, when the Norse discovered it. Dr. Rink brings them from the interior of Alaska, and Mr. Murdoch from Hudson's Bay. Nansen found the Eskimo of the east coast of Greenland of good intelligence and pleasing character, especially where uncontaminated by the whites. They will not touch their hair, in which they take much pride, with any iron object. They are well made, of the average European height, and the young women are often good-looking.

It is frequently asserted that hysteria is a product of civilisation or at all events is fostered by civilisation; but ethnologists are well aware that it and other forms of nervousness often occur among savages. Castreu relates that a sudden blow on the outside of a Sibiric tent would throw the inmates into spasms, and the Jesuit missionaries record the occurrence of epidemic maladies of the nerves among the Hurons and Iroquois. Dr. de la Tourette of Paris, in the "Journal de Medicine" has recently shown that hysteria and hysteroid seizures are prevalent among the black and brown races, such as the Kaffirs and Hottentots, the Abyssinians and Malagasies. Civilisation when freed from religious excitement and competitive anxieties is, according to Dr. D. G. Brinton, a preventive of nervousness.

At Winona, Logan County, Kansas, there is, as we have mentioned before, a "breathing well" which is a kind of natural barometer. According to Mr. R. L. Smith, who has observed it by means of an aneroid the inhalation and exhalation of the air by the well depends on the pressure of the atmosphere. The well is a bored one, and lined with timber. It is over 130 feet deep and eight inches in diameter. Mr. F. T. Willard, of Manhattan, Kansas, has recently made a careful study of the phenomenon by means of a mercurial barometer and pressure gauge, and he finds that the air of the well flows outward when the barometer falls, and that on the other hand, when the barometer rises there is an inflow of air into the well. The response of the well to fluctuations of atmospheric pressure is however slower than that of the barometer. Mr. Willard thinks the wall taps on underground reservoir of air in the interstices of sand or gravel beds, and that when the atmosphere pressure falls some of this imprisoned air escapes. The air can be heard bubbling through the water in this case, and when there is an influx from the outside air the level of the water recedes. Mr. Smith had the ingenuity to fix a whistle on the mouth of the well so as to make the air current warn the whole town of a possible storm.

A curious phenomenon similar to that witnessed by Professor Necker, of Geneva, and described by him in an old number of the "Philosophical Magazine," has been observed by M. Folie, member of the Academy of Brussels, who has recently given an account of it. About eight a. m. one morning last August he and his son, while travelling near Zermatt, Switzerland, saw a stretch of firs on the flanks of a mountain, all glistening like snow, while the birds and insects flying among them had the same appearance. It was as though the entire forest had changed into frosted silver. According to M. Folie the effect was due to sunlight reflected from glaciers.

Intense displays of St. Elmo's fire occur in the mountains of Colorado above the level of 6,000ft. The hair stands on end, buzing or crackling sounds are heard all round, wires yield sparks or glow by night, and cattle are sometimes visible by their own luminosity. According to Mr. G. H. Stone, the stongest effects are produced when a hailstorm cloud passes overhead; the under-side of the vapour being domed or billowy, by which he probably means to express what meteorlogists call a "pocky cloud," that is a cloud with a baggy under surface. Some prospectors for metals pretend to divine the presence of certain ores by the buzzing heard on such occasions, but carefully guard their secret. Even when lightning does not strike the mountains, the shocks felt at such times are so unendurable as to drive the miners to lower levels. These also report that stones are sometimes dislodged from the cliffs and rolled down the mointain side, even when there is no rain.

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3287 G. Gold Scarf Ring. Rs. 35 Cash.
3288 G. Gold Links. Per pair. Rs. 34 Cash.
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3290 G. 18-Carat Gold Ring. Rs. 25 Cash.
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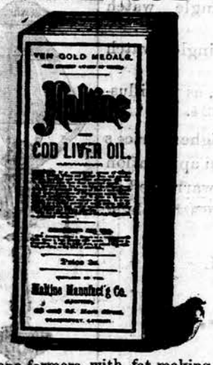
This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



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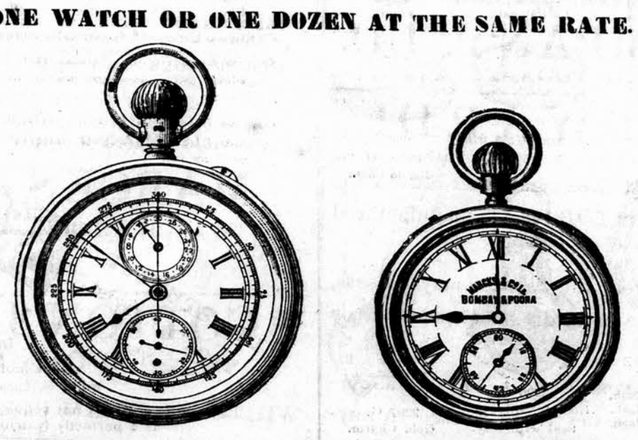

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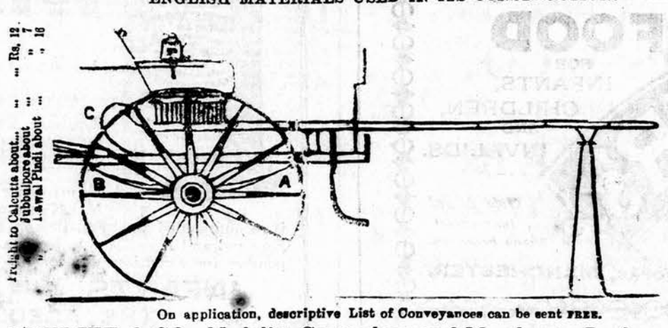

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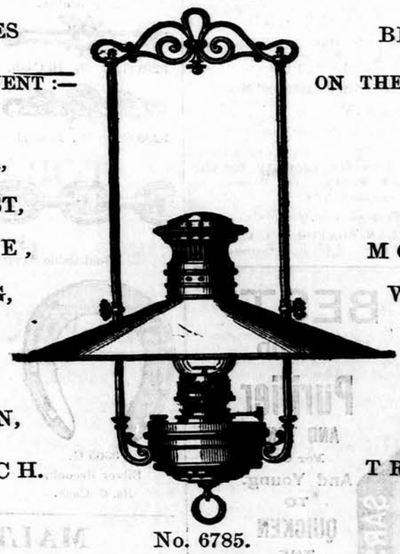

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